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THE
PHARMACOPOEIA.
OF THE
ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS
OF
LONDON.
TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH,
WITH NOTES, INDEXES OF NEW NAMES,
PREPARATIONS, &c. &c.

By the late THOMAS HEALDE, M.D. F.R.S.
LUMLEYAN LECTURER AT THE COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
AND SENIOR PHYSICIAN OF THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

THE SIXTH EDITION,
REVISED, AND ADAPTED TO THE LAST IMPROVED
EDITION OF THE COLLEGE;
WITH AN INDEX,
SHEWING THE GENERAL DOSES OF MEDICINES.

BY JOHN LATHAM, M.D.

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS,
PHYSICIAN TO THE MAGDALEN,
AND TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY H. S. WOODFALL,
FOR T. LONGMAN, PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1793.

At the Court at St. JAMES's, the 16th of January, 1788:

P R E S E N T

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord Chancellor.	Lord <i>Herbert.</i>
Lord Privy Seal.	Lord <i>Onslow.</i>
Lord Steward.	Lord <i>Sydney.</i>
Marquis of <i>Carmarthen.</i>	Lord <i>Hawkesbury.</i>
Viscount <i>Weymouth.</i>	Mr. <i>Pitt.</i>

WHEREAS there was this day read, at the Board, the humble memorial of Sir George Baker, Bart. Physician to their Majesties, and President of the College or Commonalty of the Faculty of Physic in London, setting forth, that the said President and College have, with great care, pains, and industry, revised, corrected, and reformed, a book, by them formerly published, intitled, *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis*, prescribing and directing the manner of preparing all sorts of medicines therein contained, together with the true weights and measures by which they ought to be made; which book is now perfected and ready to be published and, it is conceived, will contribute to the public good of his Majesty's Subjects, by preventing all deceits, differences, and uncertainties, in making or compounding of medicines, if, for the future, the manner and form prescribed therein should be practised by Apothecaries, and others, in their compositions of medicines. The memorialist, therefore, most humbly prays, that his Majesty will be graciously pleased to enforce the observance thereof, in such manner as to his Majesty shall seem meet. His Majesty this day took the said memorial into his royal consideration, and, being desirous to provide in all cases for the common good of his people, and being persuaded that the establishing the general use of the said book may tend to the prevention of such deceits in the making and compounding medicines, wherein the lives and health of his Majesty's Subjects are so highly concerned, hath therefore thought fit, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, hereby to notify to all Apothecaries and others concerned, to the intent they may not pretend ignorance thereof, that the said book, called *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis*, is perfected, and ready to be published. And his Majesty doth therefore strictly require, charge, and command, all and singular Apothecaries, and others whose business it is to compound medicines, or distil oils or waters, or make other extracts, within any part of his Majesty's kingdom of Great-Britain called England, dominion of Wales, or town of Berwick-upon-Tweed, that they, and every of them, immediately after the said *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis* shall be printed and published, do not compound or make any medicine or medicinal receipt or prescription, or distil any oil or waters, or make other extracts, that are or shall be in the said *Pharmacopœia Collegii Regalis Medicorum Londinensis* mentioned or named, in any other manner or form than is or shall be directed, prescribed, and set down, by the said book, and according to the weights and measures that are or shall be therein limited, except it shall be by the special direction or prescription of some learned Physician in that behalf. — And his Majesty doth hereby declare, that the offenders to the contrary shall not only incur his Majesty's just displeasure, but be proceeded against, for such their contempt and offences, according to the utmost severity of the law.

W. F A W K E N E R.



TO

WILLIAM WINDHAM, Esq.

OF FELBRIG, IN NORFOLK:

AND ONE OF THE

REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT
FOR THE CITY OF NORWICH.

SIR,

IF I have taken the liberty of addressing to you this Work, it is not from a presumption of any merit in such a Tranflation—nor yet to seek an occasion of praising your legislative abilities, or your literary accomplishments. It is to tell you my confidence, that whatever appears to you intended to promote the public health must have your approbation, and your support as a legislator,—if such support be wanted. It is, perhaps, much more, to indulge a fond and grateful

desire

desire of publicly acknowledging the favour, and the pleasure, I have enjoyed in the friendship of a WINDHAM,—to assure you that I feel a satisfaction, something like paternal, in whatever contributes to your fortune, your reputation, or your dignity,—and that I cannot but be,

With the most sincere Respect,

Your affectionate humble

Servant and Friend,

THOMAS HEALDE.

St. Mary-Axe,
February 26, 1786.

Dr.

DR. HEALDE's TRANSLATION

OF THE

COLLEGE PREFACE.

ALMOST half a century has elapsed since our predecessors executed the same task we have now undertaken, no less to the praise of their judgement than their diligence. If medicine, during that space, advanced not equally with other useful arts, it received many valuable improvements, as well from the industry and discoveries of others, as from those more particularly who have, of late, studied Chemistry with unusual zeal and penetration.

As, for that reason, it became our duty to examine anew the common instruments of the art of healing, we thought *that* duty required us to employ all the assistance which could be derived from modern chemistry; and, from its collected light, render our work more clear and luminous. It was our

A principal

principal wish that every chemical matter, applicable to the practice of Physic, should be introduced by us, not only freed from error, but more perfect and neat, as well as more scientifically digested and arranged, than had been usual among us. All our care was not, however, so far wasted on this very difficult part of our work as to neglect other things, or only touch on them cursorily and by chance; as the composition of each Medicine was separately and carefully weighed; in order that if any thing was found deficient it might be added,—if too much, or redundant, taken away. Nor have we made any scruple in executing this duty, to cut off whole formulas when of little use, and to insert others more useful,—in such a manner, however, that no new remedy has been fondly adopted, no one, in constant use and practice, rejected.

Great care has been taken that very few traces should remain of anile superstition; and, if any thing unnecessary, or of little use, be scattered here and there, we have thought it better to leave our successors to

correct or reject it, than to oppose erroneous opinions too pertinaciously—whilst they are innocent. We have consulted simplicity wherever in our power, and been particularly careful that such things only should be compounded as commodiously unite together and tend to one and the same design. Hence it happens that some prodigious and enormous *antidotes*, which have really neither bounds nor intention, and are made up of substances collected from all quarters, and opposite in their virtues, are now at last displaced;—a manifest proof that neither the authority of ancient custom, nor reverence of antiquity, has any longer too much dominion over us.

The ancients were miserably occupied with the fear and the correction of poisons, of which, however, we are certain they were acquainted with very few. Far different in our time is the fortune of poisons; for, medicine seems not now to be averse to them as to inveterate enemies, but to have brought them over to its party, and to make use of them as allies and auxiliaries. A few of

these (which we have ourselves tried) we have enrolled in our list, ready to adopt others, if faithful experiment, made in the cure of diseases, shall demonstrate their efficacy.—It would be too rash to adopt, as known, what has not been, as yet, sufficiently explored.

The great number of things to which we have given names, before unknown, and lately formed, may perhaps give to some an opportunity to find fault; since there is scarcely any one who does not more willingly use names to which he has been accustomed, than new ones. But the design of these changes is, first, that some vain and unmeaning words, derived from the fallacies of the old Chemists, or otherwise, should fall into disuse (as much as possible) and into oblivion: 2dly, that each composition should, by its title, rather shew what it is, than for what intention it is designed,—and of what principles it consists, rather than in what cases it is useful, or to what parts of the body appropriated: and lastly, that no remedy should be concealed under a title which does not belong to it. With regard

to the names we have arbitrarily given to the *three alkaline Salts*, (of which one, indeed, had been long in use, and the other two are but little altered from their common appellation,) they have in truth so much convenience and brevity, that they may justly claim, at least, the excuse of Physicians. It is not, however, to be denied, that so many novelties must be disagreeable to those who deal in medicines; especially at first, and before they conceive them perfectly; but that disgust, however great it may be, will be got the better of easily, cease of itself, and give place to a custom, more proper, more pleasant, and more useful.

We are not ignorant how very great the difficulty is of forming a Dispensatory in every respect complete and perfect—nor of the little reason there is for hoping it would please all mankind:—we pretend not to undertake any such thing; and shall really congratulate ourselves, if the trouble, employed for the public health on this work answers in some degree the purpose of alleviating the evils of sickness, and rendering their cure more prompt and expeditious.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

FOURTH EDITION.

THE Translator has followed the plan of Dr. Pemberton, as being that generally approved by the Apothecaries.—He hopes the translation is faithful, though it is perhaps more literal than was always necessary. As to the Remarks, though they may be to some superfluous, he is afraid there are too many for whom they are neither too explicit nor too numerous. He has been persuaded to mention the doses of medicines; and has, in some measure, complied, though not perfectly with his own approbation; as the same medicines are given in various doses, not only in different diseases, but in different circumstances of the same disease.

P. S. In the last and present Edition an account is given of the articles of the *Materia Medica* lately adopted; of the others it seemed less necessary after the experience of a century or more.

ADVER-

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

FIFTH EDITION.

THE College finding it necessary to reprint the Pharmacopœia of 1788, have thought proper to revise it, and to correct some few inaccuracies. Several Formulæ also are added: some are materially altered, and the names of a few officinals changed for others more scientific. The translation of the work by the late Dr. Healde must therefore now necessarily appear very different from the original:—to remove this inconvenience is the design of the present Edition. In some instances I have ventured to alter the manner of the last translation; but this has been done sparingly, and only where the sense was thought to be obscurely expressed:—

the remarks I have left almost wholly as I found them, although some seem yet to border upon futility:—the few additions to them of my own will probably neither diminish nor extend the reputation of the book, and therefore need not be particularly distinguished.

As the pronunciation even of the most common technical terms in medicine is sometimes, from ignorance or custom very barbarously perverted, I have endeavoured to ascertain the exact measure of a variety of words, in order that we may all hereafter speak the same language in a similar manner. I have indeed advanced but a very few paces towards a perfect system of medical ortho-logy;—but little as the progress is which I have made, it will probably be objected to me, that I have performed it imperfectly:—Words of uncertain derivation will always be measured by the *arbitrium loquendi* of ingenious and learned men; and therefore when no etymology could be traced, I have availed myself of the friendship of some of

the

the first botanists of the present age, whose decision, I trust, will be thought sufficient to establish both the justice and the propriety of any doubtful expression. Some few words which are derivatives from the Greek may also appear to be improperly marked: but if I could not (which I certainly can) produce an authority equal in every respect to any which is adduced against me, yet I should think myself fully justified in fixing the quantity according to the prosody of the Latin language, whenever the word has as it were been admitted into that community, and by common consent and custom naturalized:—instances are by no means wanting in our own language, where we forget the beauty of Grecian measures in the harmony of English numbers; and we cannot justly deny that licence to the Roman muse, which we so freely and so constantly assume.

I am sensible that in another part of this work I must be under a necessity of requesting almost an unlimited indulgence: the difficulty of fixing the quantities in medicine requires

requires much greater ability, than the measures of words: the variation in the remedy itself, the difference of constitutions, the period in the disease, and a variety of circumstances influencing particular states of the animal economy, all unite in rendering any attempt to fix the doses of medicines very liable to doubt and contingency—Sheltering myself therefore under the protection of this uncertainty, I trust that even the very errors will not be too harshly condemned. Every medical practitioner must be obliged to confess, that he has occasionally experienced an embarrassment in apportioning the doses of some of the most common remedies; we may easily therefore conceive that the exhibition of an unusual, though most efficacious, medicine may frequently be neglected, because we are ignorant of the quantity which might be prescribed with safety. I am not disposed to allow that, since Chemistry has made such great and valuable additions to the *Materia Medica*, we have no need of a number of articles which the fashion of the

pre-

present times almost disregards as useless—for the perfect knowledge and judicious exhibition of a few active medicines ought not always to supersede the prudent and successful practice of the older schools—nor, because the indefatigable perseverance of mankind has explored the properties of a few refractory substances, and rendered even poisons medicinal, should we forget or despise that pure abundance which has always been, and is still every where supplied by the bountiful hand of nature. Although I greatly admire the science, and much esteem every remedy which Chemistry prepares for us, yet if ever this doctrine should be generally embraced and practised, it may at last operate to the exclusion of all other remedies—becoming rather a subject for painful reflection, than for congratulatory exultation.

The perfection of an art is frequently obstructed by the simplification and diminution of its instruments: the universal application of one to the purposes of all may be perhaps a proof of ingenuity, but not altogether of prudence; for, where many might

might have been employed with greater advantage, but are neglected merely from an habitual attachment to the easier exercise of a few, whatever we may gain in expedition, we shall lose in excellence—facility of execution also sometimes produces indolence, which is too often the prolific, though unsuspecting, parent of ignorance.

J. LATHAM.

Essex-street,

June 22, 1791.

ADVER.

ADVERTISEMENT

TO THE

SIXTH EDITION.

IT is now exactly two years since I completed the Revision of the fifth edition of Dr. Healde's translation of the London Pharmacopoeia. In my preface I there observed, that I had left most of the late Translator's remarks almost wholly as I had found them; and that as the additions, which I had taken the liberty of making, were but few, they might be allowed to pass undistinguished. However, upon comparing this with the fourth Edition, I think it right to mention that we shall here find many alterations in the original Remarks, and many observations added of my own:—so that if Blame should anywhere attach for particular opinions, we may now at once by the comparison of Editions discover the object of it. I could have added many other Remarks, and perhaps not unprofitably; I could also have expunged many common

common observations and perhaps not disadvantageously—but I am merely performing the task of an Editor, not that of a Commentator:—wherever therefore I have at all deviated from that plan, I trust I shall stand excused, as I have always endeavoured to unite the two characters in such a manner as to render the book more generally useful, without being either very scrupulously exact on the one part, or officiously intrusive on the other.

J. L A T H A M.

Essex-street,

June 22, 1793.

T A B L E

T A B L E
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THE

Pharmacopœia *Londinenſis.*

The London Dispensatory.

PONDERA, MENSURÆ, &c.

WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

IN this country two kinds of Weights are employed; with one we weigh gold and silver, with the other almost all other wares. The former we call *Troy-weight*, the latter *Avoirdupois-weight*. The pounds are differently divided: the former containing only twelve ounces, the latter sixteen. The pound, as well as the ounce, also differs in weight; for the goldsmith's pound is less than the other, but the ounce greater*.

B

We

* The Avoirdupois pound contains 7000 grains, whereas the Troy pound contains only 5760; that is, less by 1240 grains. The Troy ounce contains 480 grains, the

We employ the pound of the goldsmiths, which we divide in this manner :

The pound	contains	twelve ounces.
The ounce		eight drams.
The dram		three scruples.
The scruple		twenty grains.

The measure likewise of liquids in this country differs : one being used for beer, and another for wine. We adopt the latter ; using that measure for a pint which is called a *wine-pint*.

This pint we divide thus :

The pint	contains	sixteen ounces.
The ounce		eight drams.

The gallon contains eight pints.

the Avoirdupois only $437\frac{1}{2}$ grains : that is, less by $42\frac{1}{2}$ grains : so that ten ounces Troy are almost equal to eleven Avoirdupois. Now, as the compositions of the Dispensatory, and the extemporaneous prescriptions of physicians, are adapted to the Troy-weight, it is evident, that, if the ounce and half-ounce Avoirdupois are employed with the Troy dram and its subdivisions, the ingredients must be taken in improper proportions. It is to be lamented that the Avoirdupois weights are not banished entirely from the shops of apothecaries.

As a pound *weight* of scarcely any liquor fills the measure which we call a *pint*, we have every where distinctly marked how a substance is prescribed, whether by weight or by measure*.

We deem mortars, made of brass, or copper, improper for preparing medicines†.

And with respect also to measures, funnels, and vessels employed for the evaporation of liquids, which are made of copper, lead, or

* The precaution above-mentioned, though highly necessary in the original Latin of the PHARMACOPOEIA, is not so generally required in an English translation. In English, the word PINT distinguishes the *Libra* by measure from that by weight, without ambiguity. With regard to the ounce and its divisions, the words *by weight* or *by measure* will, in this Translation, be constantly inserted.

† The propriety of this and the following injunction needs little proof.—It is certain, that even the softer absorbent substances, rubbed for a short time in a bell-metal mortar, usually supposed not liable to abrasion, acquire in some degree a cupreous quality; as appears on the affusion of volatile alkali.—As to vessels of *lead* and its compounds, the danger attending their use is universally known and acknowledged.—See Mr. BLIZARD's Essay on bell-metal mortars and pewter vessels, 8vo.

1786.

4 WEIGHTS, MEASURES, &c.

a mixed metal of which any part is copper or lead, we wish to see the use of them entirely exploded.

The Thermometer which we employ is that of FAHRENHEIT.

By a *boiling heat** (*calor fervens*) must be understood an heat from 200 to 212 degrees.

By a *gentle heat* (*calor lenis*) is meant an heat from 90 to 100 degrees.

Whenever we use the words SPECIFIC GRAVITY, we suppose the *substance* mentioned to be of a temperature equal to 55 degrees of heat.

* Although the heat of boiling water is 212 degrees, yet, on removing the vessel containing it from the fire, its heat is somewhat less; and as the word *fervens* is chiefly used in the directions for infusions and solutions, the word *boiling* may not be an improper translation of it.

M A T E R I A M E D I C A.

In this catalogue of Materia Medica I could have wished to have omitted the histories of many simples, which the late Translator introduced, thinking it better that the Reader should himself consult such Authors as have written professedly upon the subject, than to obtrude that upon him, which the nature of the work did not absolutely seem to require. However, as the observations are very useful, and have been made with accuracy, they are suffered to retain their situation, rather as a mark of respect to his memory, than under any impression of strict local propriety.

A

Abrotōnum, <i>Southernwood,</i> the <i>Leaf.</i>	<i>Artemisia Abrotanum,</i> Linnæi Species <i>Plantarum.</i>
Absinthium mariti- mum, <i>Sea Wormwood,</i> the <i>Top.</i>	<i>Artemisia maritima,</i> L. S. P.
	Absin-

Absinthium vulgare, Artemisia *Absinthium*,
Common Wormwood, L. S. P.
 the *Herb.*

Acetosa pratensis, Rumex *Acetosa*,
Meadow-Sorrel, L. S. P.
 the *Leaf.*

Acidum Vitriolicum,
Vitriolic Acid,
The Specific Gravity is
to that of distilled
Water as 1,850, to
1,000

Aconitum, Aconitum *Napellus*,
Blue Wolf's Bane, or L. S. P.
Monk's Hood,
 the *Herb.*

This is a poisonous plant, an extract of which was recommended about twenty-six years ago, by Dr. Storck, in rheumatic, venereal, and other painful complaints. He gave it in small doses, mixed with sugar, magnesia, &c. which were to be gradually and cautiously augmented. Haller, in his *Hist. Stirp. Helv.* had supposed, from a bad figure annexed to Storck's tract, that the plant, with which he had made his experiments, was the *Aconitum cammarum* Linn. the flowers of which, according to Murray, are of a paler blue than those of the

Aconitum

Aconitum Napellus, and the helmet much longer, *Syst. Veget. Linn. 1784*, p. 504, and the supposition of *Haller* has been repeated by *Bergius*. It has since however been asserted from Vienna, that *Storck*'s plant was the *Aconitum Napellus*, represented in tab. 381 of *Jacquin's fl. Aust.* the leaves of which are almost smooth, and on both sides bright and sublucid; by which it may be distinguished from the other, even before its time of flowering, which is in August and September.—If the observation of *Thielisch* in the *Abhandl. der Hallisch. naturf. Wissensch.* be true, viz. that the *Aconitum* is efficacious principally before it produces stalks, and that, after the flowers appear, the leaves may be eaten with impunity, —July, the time of collecting it directed by the *Ph. Dan.* is not perhaps too soon. *Kämpfer* employed, in the complaints mentioned above, a tincture of the dry plant in proof-spirit, which, he says, is of a deeper colour than if made with rectified spirit, and which he praises much in the *Aet. Haff.*

Allium, Garlic,
the Root.

Allium sativum,
L. S. P.

Alöë Barbadensis,

Aloë perfoliata,

— *Socotorina,*

L. S. P.

Barbadoes and Socotrine Aloes,

the *inspissated*
juices.

Althæa, <i>Marshmallow</i> , the Root and Leaf.	Althæa officinalis, L. S. P.
Alūmen, <i>Alum</i> .	Argilla vitriolata.
Ammoniacum, <i>Ammoniacum</i> , the Gum-resin.	
Amygdāla amāra, — dulcis,	Amygdalus communis, L. S. P.
Bitter and sweet Al- mond, the Kernel.	
Anēthum, <i>Dill</i> , the Seed.	Anethum graveolens, L. S. P.
Angelīca, <i>Angelica</i> , the Root, Stalk, Leaf, and Seed.	Angelica Archangeli- ca, L. S. P.
Anīsum, <i>Anise</i> , the Seed.	Pimpinella Anisum, L. S. P.
Antimonium, <i>Anti- mony</i> .	Antimonium sulphu- ratum.
Arabicum Gummi, Gum Arabic.	Mimosa nilotica, L. S. P.
Argentum, <i>Silver</i> .	
	Arnīca,

Arnica,
Leopard's Bane,
the Herb, Flower,
and Root.

Arnica Montana,
L. S. P.

This acrid and bitter plant grows in various mountainous parts of Europe; that, however, from Bohemia and Saxony, is preferred, on account of its stronger smell, *Pharm. Dan.* The apothecaries are cautioned not to mistake other plants of similar appearance for Leopard's Bane, such as the *Hypochœris maculata*, (*Costa,*) *Hagens Lehrb. der Apothekerk.*—or the *Inula Dysenterica* (*Conyzza media asteris flore luteo*) the leaves of which are oblong, and somewhat downy, whilst those of Leopard's Bane are rather oval, entire, and ribbed like plantain.

Ph. Dan.

It has long been in reputation in Germany as a resolvent of coagulated blood, and generally given after contusions and internal bleedings; from its supposed good effects in which cases it has been called the *Panacea Lapforum*. It was praised more than a century ago by *Fehr*, in the *Eph. N. C.* nor has time destroyed its reputation on the Continent, if we may judge by the great number of eminent persons who have recommended it. Formerly an infusion or decoction in beer, of a $\frac{3}{i}$ or $\frac{3}{ii}$ of the herb alone, or with the flowers, was employed;—of late, the flowers have been preferred. Both are sometimes diuretic, sometimes diaphoretic, and very often they occasion nausea, anxiety, and vomiting. Some judgment, therefore is required in their exhibition.

Collin

Collin earnestly recommends the flowers in paralytic and spasmodic cases, believing them to act, in some peculiar manner, on the sensorium commune, and whole nervous system: but this opinion does not prevent his directing the evacuations previously proper in certain habits, at intervals, during their use. He gave an infusion of 3i—3iii in a lb. of water, or 3i—3ij of the powder, mixed with honey into an electuary, either of which was the quantity for a day. See his *Obs. circa Morb. Part. 4.*

Aaskow, physician to the Danish navy, whose experiments in palsies strengthen the opinion of *Collin*, having heard from Doctor Mangor of Wiburg, that a strong infusion of these flowers was the popular remedy for intermittents in the district of Lutia, tried them in two cases. He directed an infusion of half a maniple in lbs of boiling small beer, to be taken warm two hours before the paroxysm by each patient, one of whom was cured by the first dose, the other by the second.—It vomited both smartly. See *Societ. Haun. Collect.*—*Aaskow* adds, that the fear of these flowers doing mischief, from the violence of their effects, is much lessened, by the successful use made of their infusion, as common drink, in wounds of the cavities, of the breast particularly, by *Schmucker*, principal surgeon of the armies of the late (and I believe of the present) king of Prussia.

The Root of Arnica has been of late employed in dysentery, either alone or joined with other remedies, by *Collin*, *Stolle*, &c.

Arum, <i>Arum</i> or <i>Cuckow-pint,</i> the <i>fresh Root,</i>	<i>Arum maculatum,</i> L. S. P.
<i>Afa fœtida,</i> <i>Afa fœtida,</i> the <i>Gum-resin.</i>	<i>Ferula Affa fœtida,</i> L. S. P.
<i>Asārum, Asarabacca,</i> the <i>Leaf.</i>	<i>Afarum europæum,</i> L. S. P.
<i>Avēna, the Oat,</i> its <i>Seed.</i>	<i>Avena sativa, L. S. P.</i>
<i>Aurantium Hispalen- se,</i> <i>Seville Orange.</i> the <i>Leaf</i> and <i>Flower</i> ; <i>Juice,</i> and <i>outer Rind</i> of the <i>Fruit.</i>	<i>Citrus Aurantium,</i> L. S. P.

The leaves of the Orange were introduced into practice, at Vienna, about 1760, by *De Haen*, from an assurance of the Oculist *Wenzel*, that the remedy for convulsions, then famous at the Hague and kept as a secret, consisted of them. They have been since given with advantage, and many examples are related of epilepsies cured by their use ; but they have more frequently failed, as must often be the case, where too much is expected from any one remedy. *Hannes* hastily published the case

of

of an epilepsy, supposed to be cured by these leaves, which returned after an interval of eight months; and a patient of mine, in 1769, thought himself cured, because the fits, which usually returned at least once every week, did not appear for several months, by taking 3s of these leaves thrice a day for some weeks. If, however, they do not frequently cure, they are often serviceable, and therefore deserve a trial.

B

Balsāmum Canaden- *Pinus balsamea,*
se, *Canada Balsam.* L. S. P.

Canada Balsam is a white transparent turpentine, becoming by age yellowish—of an agreeable smell, approaching to that of Balsam of Mecca—of a mild and slightly-bitter taste. As artificial compositions were usually sold for the Cyprus, Strasburgh, and Venice turpentine, and as there was a difficulty (or impossibility) of procuring any of them unadulterated, the College rejected them. This, coming from one of our own colonies, may be expected pure, and doubtless can supply their place;—whether it may be substituted for the Balsam of Copaiwa will require perhaps some experience to determine.

Balsāmum Copaiwa, *Copaifera officinalis,*
Balsam of Copaiwa. L. S. P.

Balsāmum Peruvia- *Myroxylon perufi-
num,* *rum,* *Linnæi Sup-
plementum Planta-
rum.*

Balsāmum

Balsānum	Tolutā- num,	Toluifera	<i>Balsamum,</i> L. S. P.
<i>Balsam of Tolu.</i>			
Bardāna,	<i>Burdock,</i> the Root.	Arctium	<i>Lappa,</i> L. S. P.
Barilla,	<i>Barilla.</i>		Natron impurum.

Barilla, or Soda, is a saline and earthly concrete, artificially prepared by burning certain plants growing on the sea-coasts,—on those of the Mediterranean and Caspian seas particularly. It varies in character and goodness according to the place whence it is brought, the plants from which it is prepared, and perhaps from the mode of the preparation. The most esteemed, of what is brought to us, is that of Alicant, called *de Berilla*, or *la Bariglia*, to which that of Carthagena is much inferior; and the sort called *de Bourdine*, or *de Barech*, is fitter for the use of the soap-maker than the physician. *Ph. Dan.*

All the sorts contain, besides earth, the natron of the antients and of the present Pharmacopœia, for many years past usually called *fossil* or *mineral fixed alkali*; and most of them have a mixture of kali and some neutral salt,—sometimes sulphur and particles of iron. The more natron, and the less of other matters, it contains, the more valuable it is, at least for medical purposes.

Barilla should be chosen hard, dry, sonorous, with many foramina,—of a grey colour, (blackish grey, inclining to blue, *Murray Appar. Med. tom. 4.*) mixed with small white particles, and larger ones blackish,—

disc.

discovering, when moistened with saliva, a violet-smell, somewhat urinous and volatile. *Ph. Dan.*

That which is moist, fat, mixed with hairs or sand, of a blackish or whitish green, easily becoming moist in the air, and smelling, when moistened, muddy and fetid,—without holes,—of a disagreeable or saltish taste, but not lixivious, and not readily effervescing with acids,—is to be rejected. *Ph. Dan.*

Becabunga,

Veronica Beccabunga,

Brook-lime,

L. S. P.

the *Herb.*

Benzöë, *Benzoin,*

Styrax Benzoë, Acta

the *Resin.*

*philosophica Lon-
dinensia.*

Bistorta, *Bistort.*

Polygonum Bistorta,

the *Root.*

L. S. P.

Bolus Gallicus,

French Bole.

Borax, *Borax.*

Natron boracicatum.

The origin of Borax is but imperfectly ascertained.—Amongst some interesting observations upon the natural productions of the East, an account is found of Borax—which is copied into *Annales de Chemie*, vol. 2. pag. 299. *Observations sur l'Origine du Tinckal ou Borax.*

Calāmu

C.

Calamus aromaticus,
Sweet-scented Flag,
the Root.

Acorus *Calamus*,
L. S. P.

Calx,
Quick-lime fresh burnt.

Lapis calcareus purus
recens usus.

Camphora, Camphor.

Laurus *Camphora*,
L. S. P.

Cancer, Crab.
the Claws.

Cancer *Pagurus*, Lin-
næi Systema Na-
turæ.

Canella alba,
White Canella,
Winter's Bark.

Wherever the Linnæan name was at all doubtful, it has been thought better to leave it undetermined, than to offer it upon any authority which might afterwards perhaps prove to be erroneous.

Cantharis,
Cantharis, commonly
called Spanish Fly,

Meloë *vesicatorius*,
L. S. N.

Car-

Cardamīne,
Cuckow-Flower, or
Lady's Smock,
the Flower.

Cardamine *pratensis*,
L. S. P.

The white (or purplish white, See *Ray*) flowers of this plant, said to be mentioned in a MS. of Dr. *Tanc. Robinson*, as an antispasmodic, have been brought into use by *Sir G. Baker*, who gave them with success in spasmodic asthma, chorea, &c. The dose he directed was from a $\frac{1}{2}$ i to $\frac{3}{4}$ i of the powdered flowers twice a day. See his Account in *Med. Trans. of the London College*, Vol. I.

Greding found them ineffectual in epilepsies, (one case perhaps excepted,) given *larga admodum dosi*;—but he does not say how large the dose was. See *Ludwig. Advers. tom. 3.*

Cardamōmum minus, *Amomum repens*,
Lesser Cardamon, Sonnerati Iter.
the Seed.

Cardūus benedictus, *Centaurea benedicta*,
Blessed Thistle, L. S. P.
the Herb.

Carīca, *Fig*, Ficus *Carica*, L. S. P.
the *Fruit.*

Carūon, *Caraway*, Carum *Carui*, L. S. P.
the *Seed.*

Caryo-

Caryophyllus aroma-	Caryophyllus <i>aroma-</i>
tica, <i>the Clove.</i>	<i>ticus</i> , L. S. P.
the <i>unripe seed-</i>	
<i>vessel</i> , and its <i>ef-</i>	
<i>fential Oil.</i>	
Caryophyllum ru-	Dianthus <i>Caryophyllus</i> ,
brum,	L. S. P.
<i>Clove July-Flower,</i>	
<i>the Flower.</i>	
Cascarilla, <i>Cascarilla</i> ,	
<i>the Bark.</i>	
Cassia fistularis,	Cassia <i>Fistula</i> , L. S. P.
<i>Cassia of the Cane</i> ,	
<i>the Fruit.</i>	
Castoreum Russicum,	Castor <i>Fiber</i> , L. S. N.
<i>Russian Castor.</i>	
the <i>matter collect-</i>	
<i>ed in a membranous</i>	
<i>cavity, situated</i>	
<i>near the Anus of</i>	
<i>the animal.</i>	
Catechu, vulgo Terra	Mimosa <i>Catechu</i> ,
Japonica,	L. Suppl. P.
<i>Catechu</i> , commonly	
called <i>Japan Earth</i> ,	
<i>the inspissated</i>	
<i>juice.</i>	

<i>Centaurēum minus,</i> <i>Lesser Centaury</i> the <i>Top.</i>	<i>Gentiana Centaurium,</i> L. S. P.
<i>Cera alba,</i> — <i>flava,</i> <i>White and yellow Wax.</i>	
<i>Cervus, the Deer,</i> the <i>Horn,</i> <i>Hartshorn, com-</i> <i>monly called.</i>	<i>Cervus Elaphus,</i>
<i>Chamæmēlum,</i> <i>Chamomile,</i> the <i>single Flower.</i>	<i>Anthemis nobilis,</i> L. S. P.
<i>Cicūta, Hemlock,</i> the <i>Herb, Flower,</i> and <i>Seed.</i>	<i>Conium maculatum,</i> L. S. P.

Hemlock, after a variety of contradictory observations, has at length obtained a place in our Dispensatory. These contradictions are not to be wondered at, since, as *Murray* observes, no sooner was the fame of its utility founded, than cognate plants, either noxious or totally inactive, were employed. Even *Vogel* himself, by some unaccountable mistake, has given the characters of *Cicuta aquatica* as those of the officinal species. It is therefore of no small importance that this sort of Hemlock

lock, which is the mildest, be distinguished from the rest, and from other plants also to which it is in appearance similar.

The root is biennial, white, the thickness of a finger, often branched—the first year only producing leaves, when it yields, on being cut, a milky liquor; the second year, when it has stalks, it is almost juiceless. (*Jacquin Fl. Austr.*)

The stalk, which rises several feet high, is as thick as the finger—round, hollow, with impervious knots, greenish, and having commonly spots of a deep red. (*Jacquin, ib.*) Variegated irregularly with streaks and spots of a red or blackish purple, (*L. M. M.*)

The leaves are large, with an hollow round rib, (*Jacquin,*) of a dark or blackish green colour on the upper side, and of a whitish green underneath, separated into a number of small, oblong, somewhat oval, segments, which stand in pairs: these segments are again deeply cut, but not quite divided, on both sides; and many of these ultimate sections have one or two slighter indentations. (*L. M. M.*) The flowers consist of five white pointed petals. The seeds are flat on one side, on the other convex, and rendered unequal by five elevated striæ. (*Jacquin.*) These striæ, *Hagen* says, are elegantly indented like a saw, and that this last is a most certain characteristic. (*Hagen Apotherk.*) The whole plant is somewhat smooth. The leaves, stalks, and flowers, have a peculiar fetid smell of mice, which, at some times, is in the highest degree; at others, so little, even in the same plant, as scarcely to be perceptible, unless when rubbed between the fingers. *Jacquin.* The

Hemlock, though genuine, which has not this smell, must not be taken, as being less efficacious. (*Hagen.*) The plant is common about the sides of fields under hedges, and flowers in June and July.

Particular care should be taken not to take for it the *Chærophylloides bulbosum* Linn. which has a globose root, a stalk also spotted, but swelled, at the origin of the branches and leaves, the leaves somewhat downy, and cartilaginous at the end of the pinnæ and lacinia; the seeds smooth and awl-shaped. *Murray, tom. I.*

With regard to its virtues, though long supposed more poisonous than was just, yet, taken in too large a quantity, it is certainly capable of producing pernicious effects. *Störck* has shewn that it may be safely taken in small doses, and that even where its operation is not sensible, it proves a powerful resolvent in many obstinate disorders. He at first employed the inspissated juice only. (See *inspissated Juices* hereafter.) The infusion, or decoction, of the leaves was given afterwards by *Collin, Bergius, &c.*

It is used with advantage in scrofulous tumors, in foul as well as scrofulous and venereal ulcers, both internally and externally—in the scabies, phthisis, &c.

Cināra, *Artichoke,*
the *Leaf.*

Cynara Scolymus,
L. S. P.

This plant is too well known to need any description. The expressed bitter juice of the leaves, not depurated, or only freed from grosser feculencies by passing it through

through a coarse strainer, is mixed with an equal quantity of white wine, and ȝiss, or ȝij, of the mixture, given night and morning in some hydroptic cases as a diuretic, (L. L. M.) and in the Icterus, (Ray Hist. Pl.) In a larger dose it is a strong purgative.

Cinchōna, *Cinchona*, Cinchona officinalis,
the Bark, com- L. S. P.
monly called Pe-
ruvian Bark.

The College has with great propriety admitted the Linnæan name, leaving however the other as a synonymous or rather as an explanatory term. Linnæus adopted this name from the story recorded of the Countess of Cinchon, who was the first person of distinction recovered by this remedy from a tertian fever. *Vid. Morton de Febr. int. Ch. vii.*

Cinères Clavellati, Kali impurum.
Pot-ash, or Pearl-ash.
Cinnamōnum, Laurus Cinnamomum,
Cinnamon, L. S. P.
the Bark and its
essential Oil.

Coccinella, *Cochineal*. Coccus Caeti, L. S. N.
Cochlearia hortensis, Cochlearia officinalis,
Garden Scurvy-grass, L. S. P.
the Herb.

Colchicum,
Meadow Saffron,
the fresh Root.

Colchicum *autumnale*,
L. S. P.

This is a perennial plant, growing wild in several parts of England, and cultivated of late in gardens for medicinal use. The root is a roundish bulb, covered with a coriaceous coat, externally brown, with one side flatter, or rather hollowed, and a bulbulus or clove, annexed, from which flowers will be produced the succeeding year. Taken up in autumn it is white within, fleshy, and somewhat juicy. (*Bergius*) The flowers, which are a whitish red purple with six petals, appear in autumn. *Raii Hist. Plant.*

The fresh root in summer, on being cut through, irritates the nostrils;—when chewed, it burns strongly the tongue and fauces, leaving upon them a sensation of stiffness or rigidity for a long time. In autumn, the taste is much weaker. Its effects, when fresh, are diuretic, and in too large a dose drastic, and even poisonous: The dry root is farinaceous and inactive. *Bergius.*

The safest way of giving it is in an infusion formed into a syrup; as in the *Oxymel Colchici* hereafter described.

Colocynthis,
Coloquintida, or bitter
Apple,
the Pith of the
Fruit.

Cucumis *Colocynthis*,
L. S. P.

Colomba,

Colomba, *Colomba*,
the Root.

The root is brought to us, cut into roundish pieces about an inch long ; an inch, and sometimes two inches, thick ; covered with a very rough, thickish, brown, bark ; the parenchyma slightly solid, appearing after a transverse section, marked with a large central disk, brown streaks, and yellow points. The smell is weakly aromatic, not disagreeable—the taste bitter, and somewhat acrid ;—chewed, it softens, and almost dissolves, tinging the saliva yellowish. (*Bergius.*) By keeping, it is very apt to be worm-eaten, and its bitterness is diminished. *Piderit.*

It has been given as a corroborant and antiseptic in vomiting, diarrhoea, dysentery, cholera, and bilious complaints in general—in doses from gr. xv, to 3*ss*, or more, three or four times a day ; and with vitriolated kali, in acute cases of the bilious kind. (*Percival's Essays, Vol. II.*) Dr. Dahlberg, in a letter to Murray, confirms Percival's praises of it in bilious vomitings and purgings. See *Murray's Medic. Bibliotreck.* 3rd Band.

Contrayerva,
Contrayerva,
the Root.

Corallium rubrum,
Red Coral.

Dorstenia *Contrajerva*,
L. S. P.

C 4

Ifis nobilis, L. S. N.

Corian-

Coriandrum,	Coriandrum <i>sativum</i> ,
<i>Coriander,</i>	L. S. P.
the <i>Seed.</i>	
Creta, <i>Chalk.</i>	
Crocus, <i>Saffron,</i>	Crocus <i>sativus</i> , L. S. P.
the <i>Stigma of the</i>	
<i>Flower.</i>	
Cubēba, the <i>Cubeb,</i>	Piper <i>Cubeba</i> ,
	L. Suppl. P.
Cucūmis agrestis,	Momordica <i>Elateri-</i>
<i>Wild Cucumber,</i>	<i>um</i> , L. S. P.
the <i>fresh Fruit.</i>	
Cumīnum, <i>Cummin,</i>	Cuminum <i>Cyminum.</i>
the <i>Seed.</i>	L. S. P.
Cuprum, <i>Copper.</i>	
Ærugo, <i>acetated Copper,</i>	
<i>or Verdigris.</i>	
Vitriolum <i>cœruleum,</i>	Cuprum <i>vitriolatum.</i>
<i>Blue Vitriol.</i>	
Curcūma, <i>Turmeric,</i>	Curcuma <i>longa</i> ,
the <i>Root.</i>	L. S. P.
	Cydonia

Cydonia Malus, *Pyrus Cydonia*, L. S. P.
Quince,
 the *Fruit* so called,
 and its *Seed*.

Cynosbatus, Dog-rose, *Rosa canina*, L. S. P.
 the *Fruit*, called
Hip.

D

Daucus sylvestris, *Daucus Carota*,
Wild Carrot, L. S. P.
 the *Seed*.

Digitālis, *Fox-glove*, *Digitalis purpurea*,
 the *Herb*. L. S. P.

Foxglove is an indigenous triennial plant, growing wild in woods, on heaths, and under hedges; and justly ranked among such as are poisonous. The leaves are oblong, acuminate, and somewhat hairy, with a thick, angular, hollow, stalk, on which numerous purple tubulous flowers, resembling the finger of a glove, hang downwards, in a row along one side—each on a short pedicle. It flowers in May or June. (*L. M. M.*) The leaves, which *Dr. Withering* advises to be gathered after the flowering stem has shot up, and about the time that the blossoms are coming forth (*Bot. Arrangem. Vol. II.*) have a bitterish nauseous taste, and occasion most violent vomiting and purging. *Raii Hist. Pl. Vol. I.*

It

It is in truth one of those medicines, of the effects of which, as *Lewis* justly observes, little can be judged from the taste, being not near so acrid or nauseous as many other vegetables which are taken with great safety.

It has been principally recommended, for near a century past, in complaints deemed scrofulous. *Parkinson* mentions a decoction of the leaves having cured an epilepsy of long standing, and lately Dr. *Withering* has recommended them in hydropic cases, as acting, if not universally, more generally, as a diuretic than any other medicine. Foxglove, it must be owned, highly deserves the attention of physicians; but it would be criminal to repeat its recommendation, even in hydropic habits—not often the most irritable—without at the same time, mentioning, that Dr. *Withering* has known the pulse retarded by it to an alarming degree without any preceding effect—that he gives it in a very small dose—that it is of consequence not to repeat the doses too quickly, but to allow sufficient time for the effects of each to take place—as he has found it very possible to pour in an injurious quantity of the medicine before any of the signals for forbearance have appeared; and that its use is to be stopped on the appearance of its affecting the pulse, the stomach, the kidneys, or the bowels. (See *Withering on Foxglove*, 8vo. 1785.) Two instances are mentioned, by Dr. *Simmons*, of virulent effects from doses too large. *Lond. Med. Journ. Vol. VI.*

As too much weight can scarcely be given to Dr. *Withering's* cautions, I will add, that, in 1738, when a youth, after having taken a weak infusion without

without any remarkable effect, six grains of the powder were one morning given me, from which, in the evening, after most horrid anxiety, and the vibration, as it seemed to me, of every fibre, a most violent vomiting came on, and continued almost incessantly the whole night; during which, from despair of my surviving, repeated doses of Tinct. Opii were given; and ejected; nor was a calm procured before the next morning.—No one experiment tried upon me should I fear so much to have repeated.

E

Elēmi, *Elemi*,
the *Resin.*

Amyris *Elemifera*,
L. S. P.

Enūla campāna,
Elecampane,
the *Root.*

Inula *Helenium*,
L. S. P.

Eryngiūm, *Eryngo*,
the *Root.*

Eryngium *maritimum*,
L. S. P.

F

Ferrum, *Iron.*

Filix, *Male Fern*,
the *Root.*

Polypodium *Filix mas*,
L. S. P.

The

The root of common male Fern consists of a great number of long blackish fibres, matted together, and issuing from a thick knotty head ; of a sweetish subastringent taste, and an earthy, but not disagreeable, smell ; (*Alston Mat. Med.*) to be collected in autumn. (*Ph. Dan.*) The root of *female Fern*, or *common Brakes*, is single and very long, seldom of a fingers thickness, yet spreading much by lateral shoots ; of a black colour without, spotted within. (*Alston.*) It is white within, and shews, when cut through obliquely, or transversely, the appearance of a two-headed eagle. (*Raii Hist. Plant.*) The taste is viscid, bitterish, and more disagreeable than the former. (*Alston.*) The root of female fern, shewing, when cut through, an eagle, is commonly kept in the shops in Germany. *Walbaum Index Pharm.*

The root of both sorts has been recommended as anthelmintic, from the time of Galen, or earlier, to the present. Galen directs ʒiv of either *Pteris*, or *Thelypteris*) as a dose for the broad worms. *Andry* (who used the female) says a dose of ʒii or ʒiii will kill, but not expel, the tænia, therefore he gives a purgative the day after ; if it does not succeed the first time, the dose is repeated every other day, for three or four times, constantly giving a purgative on the intermediate days. *Andry Gener. des Vers.*

The root of one or other species has been the basis of several secret medicines against worms. The male was that of the widow of a Swiss surgeon, named *Nouffer*, whose secret was purchased by the king of France ; and her method of giving it, published by his order in 1775, has been translated since by Dr. *Simmons*, to which we must refer the reader.

Fœniculum dulce, Anethum *Fœniculum*,
 Sweet Fennel, L. S. P.
 the Seed.

Fœnum græcum, Trigonella *Fœnum*
 Fenugreek, græcum, L. S. P.
 the Seed.

G.

Galbānum, *Galbanum*, Bubon *Galbanum*,
 the Gum-resin. L. S. P.

Galla, *the Gall*.

An excrescence caused by an insect (*Cynips Quercus folii Lin.*) upon the leaf and tender footstalks of the *Quercus Robur*.

Gambogia, *Gamboge*,
 the Gum-resin.

Genista, *Broom*, Spartium *scoparium*,
 the Top and Seed. L. S. P.

Broom is a shrubby plant, with numerous, slender, angular, tough, twigs; small somewhat-oval leaves, set three on one pedicle, and deep yellow papilionaceous flowers. It is common on heaths and uncultivated sandy

sandy grounds, and flowers in May. (*Lew. M. M.*) It is to be collected in June. (*Ph. Dan.*) It may not be improper to observe that the *Genista*, ranked as officinal in the *Mater. Med.* of *Linnæus*, *Vogel*, *Crantz*, and *Bergius*, is the *Genista tinctoria*, called here *Greenweed*, *Greenwood*, &c.

The leaves and stalks of Broom have a nauseous bitter taste, and are accounted deobstruent and diuretic; they are sometimes laxative, and sometimes excite nausea. Their decoction has been often employed in dropsey. *Moehring* tells us that the poor in Friesland cure even an ascites with their decoction alone. (*Aet. N. C. tom. 5.*) Dr. Mead's case of an hydroptic patient who, after the paracentesis had been thrice performed, and various medicines tried without relief, was perfectly cured by a decoction of Broom-tops with mustard-seed, may be seen in his *Mon. et Præc. Med.*

An infusion of the seeds, taken freely, has been known to produce similar effects. Dr. *Withering* knew them succeed in one deplorable case out of many in which it was tried. (*Bot. Arrangem, Vol. II.*) The infusion of Broom-ashes in Rhenish wine was used successfully in dropsy by the venerable *Sydenham*, and in water, for the same disease among the Swedish troops by *Odheilius*. *Kongl. Vetensk. Acad. Handl.* 1762.

Gentiāna, *Gentian*,
the Root.

Ginseng, *Ginseng*,
the Root.

Gentiana lutea, L.S.P.

Panax quinquefolium,
L. S. P.

Ginseng

Ginseng is said to be the root of a small plant growing in the woods of China and Chinese Tartary. It is found also in some parts of North America, particularly Canada and Pennsylvania, whence considerable quantities have been brought over. It is two or three inches in length, taper, about the thickness of the little finger, or less, in the thickest part—often forked at bottom, elegantly striated with circular wrinkles, (*L. M. M.*)—of a pale yellowish colour without, and within of a close almost horny substance, without smell, of a sweetest taste, like liquorice, but more agreeable, and mildly aromatic, with a slight bitterness. (*Murray, tom. I.*) It is in the highest esteem in China as a restorative after fatigue of body or mind, and as an antispasmodic in nervous complaints.—It enters as a part of most of the medicines employed for the Mandarins, and was given successfully, in repeated doses of ʒi, by *Frid. Dekker* in a convulsive case. *Exerc. pract.*

Glycyrrhiza,

Liquorice,

the *Root.*

Granatum,

Pomegranate,

the *Petals of the Flower,* (called *Balaustine*) and the *Rind of the Fruit.*

Glycyrrhiza glabra,

L. S. P.

Punica Granatum,

L. S. P.

Gra-

Gratiōla, *Hedge-hyſſop*, *Gratiola officinalis.*
the *Herb.*

Hedge-hyſſop, or *Herb of Grace*, is a low perennial plant, with oblong finely-serrated leaves, set in pairs on the stalks without pedicles; in their bosoms come forth solitary, whitish, tubulous, irregular, flowers, followed by roundish pointed capsules, full of small seeds—a native of the southern parts of Europe, and raised in some of our gardens. (*L. M. M.*) It grows in moist grounds—flowers in July and August (*Koſtrzewſky*) and is to be collected annually fresh. (*Ph. Dan.*) The herb has a very bitter nauseous taste, without smell, (*Berg.*) and its expressed juice is less bitter than its residuum. (*Boulduc Ac. Sc. 1705.*)—Water extracts best its virtues, (*Margraaf Ac. Berl. 1747,*) which are strongly purgative; nor does drying much lessen them. *Bergius*,

Hedge-hyſſop is anthelmintic, deobſtruent, diuretic, and especially purgative; vomiting some, and now and then salivating. In the leucophlegmatia, dropsy, mania, &c. it is often more efficacious than the common remedies. (*Spalowsky Diff.*) The herb is given in powder, infusion, and extract. An infusion of 3*ii*, or 3*ſſ* in powder, is strongly purgative. (*Vogel.*) The extract is given in small doses at first, and gradually augmented from gr. *j* to 3*ſſ* in a day. (*Spalowsky.*) *Bergius* says he often gave successfully 3*ſſ* of the leaves with gr. *v* of gentian, thrice a day, in the relapses of bilious fevers and autumnal quartans.

The

The powdered root, which is intensely bitter and subastringent, (*Boulduc*,) is most proper for the dropsy, mania, melancholy, and worms—its dose from 3s to 5s, as it acts powerfully. The infusion, or extract, of the leaves is most suitable to those for whom great and sudden evacuations are not necessary. (*Spalowsky*.) *Storck* directs, in dropsy, (it should seem as a diuretic,) small doses of an infusion of 3ii of the root in $\frac{1}{2}$ j of wine several times a day—or 5s, in powder, as a purgative dose for several days successively; and, if too great debility or anxiety is produced by it, at longer intervals. (*Præc. med. pract. tom 2, p. 39.*) As to this root supplying the place of ipecacuanha in dysentery, as mentioned by *Boulduc* and *Kramer*, more numerous and careful experiments are required to ascertain the use of a remedy so active.

Guaiācum, Guaiacum, Guaiacum officinale,
 the *Wood, Bark, L. S. P.*
 and *Gum-resin.*

H

Hæmatoxylum, *Hæmatoxylum,*
 the *Wood, com-* *Campechianum, L.S.P.*
 monly called
Campechy Wood
 or *Logwood.*

D

Hel.

Hellebōraster,
Bearsfoot,
the Leaf.

Helleborus *fætidus*,
L. S. P.

Stinking Bearsfoot grows wild in many parts of England—in meadows, shady places, and under hedges. The root is perennial, (*Ray, Withering,*) fibrous, outwardly black, within whitish, and of a bitter acrid taste. (*Murray* says the root is biennial in the botanic garden, not perennial. *Appar. Med. tom. 3.*) The stem is two or three feet high, round, hard, branched, with numerous leaves, (bird-footed—all on the stem. *Linn.*) on long pedicles, each segment somewhat oblong, serrated, pointed, and of a deep green. They emit, when fresh, on being handled, a disagreeable smell, and have a bitterish very acrid taste, of which they lose little by drying. (*Bergius.*) The flowers which appear in April, and are placed on the extremities of the stem and branches, consist of five large, round, greenish, petals, (pale greenish yellow, *Woodward.*) with many stamens, whose tops are flattened. The seeds are roundish, black, and inclosed in membranous pods.

Parkinson attributes a strong purgative virtue to the leaves from his own experience, and their powder is frequently given to children by the common people to destroy worms, (*Ray Syn. Ed. 3.*) They must be used sparingly, being violent in their operation, for instances of their fatal effects are recorded. A decoction of 3*i.* or 3*ii.* is a sharp purge. (*With. Bot. Arr.*)

Biffet

Biffet pronounces Bearsfoot, from repeated observation, to be very powerful in expelling worms, (*Med. Conſt. of Great Britain,*) and the powder of the leaves has been proved so by the experiments of Professor *Bäck* in Sweden. (*Lin. diſſ.*) The juice is recommended by *Biffet* to be made into a syrup with sugar, and to this, or to a decoction of the leaves, an equal portion of tincture of rhubarb is to be added, of which *ʒi* is to be taken going to bed, and *ʒi*, or *ʒij*, in the morning for two or three successive days, by children from two to six years of age. In general, he thinks it best to give it in such a dose as may excite vomiting. (*Med. Conſt.*) In a later work he says, that, though the mixture of Bearsfoot with tincture of Rhubarb or Jalap most effectually expels round worms in children and youths, yet, in adults it is less efficacious. See his *Med. Essays*, page 195.

Hellebōrus albus,

Veratrum album.

White Hellebore,

L. S. P.

the Root.

Hellebōrus niger,

Helleborus niger,

Black Hellebore,

L. S. P.

the Root.

Hordēum, Barley,

Hordeum distichon,

the Seed,

L. S. P.

the Seed husked,

or Pearl-barley.

D 2

Hydrar-

Hydrargyrus,

Quicksilver.

Hypericum,

St. John's Wort,

the Flower.

Hypericum perforatum, L. S. P.

I

Jalapium, Jalap,

the Root.

The Linnæan name is omitted for the reason above-mentioned, although there is now but little doubt of Jalap being a convolvulus. See *Woodville's Medicinal Botany*; where upon this and other officinal plants may be found many pertinent observations.

Ichthyocolla,

Isinglass, or Fish-glue.

Acipenser ruthenus et

Huso, L. S. N.

Ipecacuanha,

Ipecacuanha,

the Root.

Iris, Florentine Orris,

the Root.

Iris florentina, L. S. P.

Juglans,

Juglans, *Waluut*, Juglans *regia*, L.S.P.
the unripe Fruit.

A watery extract, prepared from the unripe fruit of this tree gathered at the time customary for pickling, has an acrid, bitterish, slightly aromatic, taste, not disagreeable, and is employed principally as an anthelmintic. For this purpose, a solution of 3ij of the extract is directed in 3fs of cinnamon-water, of which from twenty to thirty drops are given thrice a day, at first, to infants of two or three years old, and afterwards, from forty to fifty, for six or eight days—the third or fifth day giving a purgative, with or without calomel. See *Fischer Comment. de Verm.* : and *Tissot Avis au Peuple.*

*Juniperus, Juniper, Juniperus communis,
the Berry and L. S. P.
Top.*

K.

Kino, Kino, the Resin.

This resin (or perhaps more properly gum-resin) is brought to us from that part of Africa adjacent to the river Gambia, and was first employed about D 3 thirty

thirty years ago. It is divided into pieces of various magnitude, some as large as a walnut. (*Spielman.*) It is hard, brittle, of a dark reddish colour, inclining to black, and opake—except the minute fragments of it, which appear, like bits of garnet, red, and transparent. (*Fothergill med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. I.*) It has a resemblance to Catechu, but is more red and astringent. (*Webster's Ed. of Lew. Disp.*)

Great part of it dissolves readily in the mouth, discovering a strong but grateful astringency, with somewhat of a mucilaginous sweetnes. When coarsely powdered, and thrown into water, about five or six parts in seven soon dissolve, and communicate to it a deep red colour, and a strong astringent taste. What remains undissolved appears to be resinous. It differs from the red lumps of the common Gum Senega in being much more brittle—from Dragon's blood by dissolving in water—and from both by its stypticity. *Fothergill* adds, that he has had specimens sent him not so readily soluble in water, and in taste bitter and austere, which he supposes the produce of a different tree. *Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. I.*

It was first mentioned by Dr. *Oldfield* to Dr. *Fothergill* as an useful remedy in chronical diarrhœa, and the latter thinks it may be useful not only in diarrhœa but leucorrhœa, and in such diseases as arise from laxity and acrimony.

Ladānum,

L.

Ladānum, *Ladanum*, *Cistus creticus*, L. S. P.
the *Resin*.

Lavendūla, *Lavender*, *Lavandula Spica*,
the *Flower*. L. S. P.

Laurus, *Bay*, *Laurus nobilis*, L.S.P.
the *Leaf* and
Berry.

Limon, *Lemon*, *Citrus Medica*, L.S.P.
the *Juice, outer
Rind, and its Oil*
called *ESSENCE*.

Linum, *Flax*, *Linum usitassimum*
the *Seed* called
Linseed. L. S. P.

Lujūla, *Wood Sorrel*, *Oxalis Acetosella*,
the *Leaf*. L. S. P.

M

Magnesia

*the Earth, so called.**Magnesia Vitriolata,**Vitriolated Magnesia,*

commonly called

*Bitter Purgative**Salt.*

Majorāna,

*Sweet Marjoram,*the *Herb.*Malva, *Mallow,*the *Leaf* and*Flower.*Manna, *Manna.*Origanum *Majorana,*

L. S. P.

Malva *sylvestris,*

L. S. P.

Marrubium album,

*White Horehound,*the *Herb.*Marrubium *vulgare,*

L. S. P.

Marum syriacum,

*Syrian Herb-mastick,*the *Herb.*

Teucrium Marum,

L. S. P.

Mastiche,

.

Mastiche, <i>Masticb,</i> the <i>Resin.</i>	Pistacia <i>Lentiscus,</i> L. S. P
Mel, <i>Honey.</i>	
Melissa, <i>Balm,</i> the <i>Herb.</i>	Melissa <i>officinalis,</i> L. S. P.
Mentha piperitis, <i>Peppermint,</i> the <i>Herb.</i>	Mentha <i>piperita,</i> L. S. P.
Mentha sativa, <i>Spear-mint,</i> the <i>Herb.</i>	Mentha <i>viridis,</i> L. S. P.
Mezerēum, <i>Mezereon,</i> or <i>Spurge-Olive,</i> the <i>Bark</i> of the <i>Root.</i>	Daphne <i>Mezereum,</i> L. S. P.

Several species of Daphne have been praised for the same virtues as those belonging to that here adopted: but the mischief which happens in so many other cases from a confusion of species is not here much to be feared; each of them being furnished with a similar and very violent acrimony. (*Murray App. Med. tom. 4.*) *Bergius* says it is indifferent from which species of the genus the bark is chosen, but that the Cortex Daphnes Mezerei is the officinal one in Sweden, (*M. M. p. 307,*) and

and the numerous experiments made in Germany, Sweden, and England, demonstrate the particular efficacy of this species. *Murray App. tom. 4.*

Spurge-Olive is found wild in the woods of more than one county in England. It is a shrub four feet or more high, with spear-shaped deciduous leaves, flowers sitting in threes, (also in twos and fours, *Reich.*) growing on the stem, *Linn.*) of a purple colour, (sometimes pale red, and white, *Stokes.*) appearing early in spring,) sometimes in January, *L. M. M.*) and having a smell of hyacinth ; hence it is cultivated in gardens. (*Murray App. tom. 4.*) Abroad the bark is commonly taken from the trunk or large branches ; here the bark of the root is directed ; which, if taken up in the depth of winter, *Russel* thinks not so good, as being thinner and less juicy. When chewed, it is not at first pungent to the taste, but after a little time is greatly so, and the disagreeable stimulus in the fauces lasts for many hours ; the internal, or woody, part has but little taste. *Russel Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. 3.*

A decoction, made of ʒij of the cortical part of the fresh root, boiled in ℥iij of water to ℥ij, dose from ʒiv to ʒvij, four times a day, *Russel* found to be very efficacious in resolving venereal nodes, and in a thickening of the periosteum from other causes. He found it serviceable in no other venereal symptom, and generally joined with a solution of the hydrargyrus muriatus. (*See Med. Obs. & Inquiries, Vol. 3.*) Doctor Monro says he has not found this decoction of service, unless where mercury had been freely used before, or at the same

same time with it. (*Monro on Chymistry and Mat. Med.* Vol. 3, p. 177.) The case of a difficulty of swallowing after lying-in, seemingly occasioned by a paralytic affection, and of three years duration, cured by chewing a thin slice of the root as often as the patient could bear to do it, may be seen in *Withering's Bot. Arrangem.* Vol. I.

The bark of Mezereon may be employed externally, and probably with equal effect, as that of Thymelœa is by the inhabitants of Aunis, and by *Le Roy*, as a substitute for a blister. See *Le Roy Essai sur l'Ecorce de Garou.*

Millepēda, the <i>Wood-louse.</i>	Oniscus <i>Asellus,</i> L. S. N.
Morus, <i>Mulberry,</i> the <i>Fruit.</i>	Morus <i>nigra</i> , L. S. P.
Moschus, <i>Musk.</i> the <i>matter col- lected in a mem- branous cavity, situated near the umbilicus (navel) of the animal.</i>	Moschus <i>Moschiferus,</i> L. S. N.
Myristica.	

Myristica,	Myristica Moschata, Acta Holmiensia.
the Kernel (called Nutmeg) of the Fruit, its essential Oil, its expressed Oil, commonly called Oil of Mace. Macis, Mace.	
Myrrha, Myrrh, the Gum-resin.	

N.

Nasturtium aquati- cum, Water-cress, the fresh Herb.	Sisymbrium Nastur- tium aquaticum, L. S. P.
Nicotiana, Tobacco, the Leaf.	Nicotiana Tabacum, L. S. P.
Nitrum, Nitre.	Kali nitratum.

O

Clibānum, Olibanum, the Gum-resin	Juniperus lycia, L. S. P.
	Olīva,

Olīva, <i>Olive,</i> the <i>Fruit</i> and its <i>Oil.</i>	Olea europaea, L. S. P.
Opium, <i>Opium.</i>	
Opopānax, <i>Opopanax,</i> the <i>Gum-resin,</i>	Pastinaca <i>Opopanax,</i> L. S. P.
Origānum, <i>Wild Marjoram,</i> the <i>Herb.</i>	Origanum vulgare, L. S. P.
Ostrēa, <i>Oyster,</i> the <i>Shell.</i>	Ostrea edulis, L. S. N.
Ovis, <i>the Sheep,</i> the <i>Suet.</i>	Ovis aries, L. S. N.
Ovum, the <i>Pullet's Egg.</i>	Ovum gallinaceum.

P

Papāver album, <i>White Poppy,</i> the <i>Capsule.</i>	Papaver somniferum, L. S. P.
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Papāver

Papaver erraticum,
Wild Poppy,
the *Flower.*

Papaver Rhæas,
L. S. P.

Pareira brava,
Pareira brava,
the *Root.*

Cissampelos *pareira,*
L. S. P.

This plant, called also *Butua* by the Portuguese and Spaniards, grows in South America, particularly Brasil; and its root was introduced at Paris in 1688 by *Amelot*, the French king's ambassador, (*Hist. de l'Ac Sc. 1710*;) whence it became known to the rest. of Europe. It is brought from Brasil in crooked pieces of different sizes, some no bigger than the finger, others as large as a child's arm; the outside is brownish and variously wrinkled; the internal substance is of a pale, dull, yellowish, hue, and interwoven as it were with woody fibres, so that, on a tranverse section, there appears a number of concentric circles, crossed with *striæ* running from the center to the circumference. It has no remarkable smell; but, to the taste, manifests considerable sweetness, of the liquorice kind, with some bitterness, and a slight roughness, covered by the sweet matter. *Geoffroy de Mat. Med. Vol. II.*

It is extolled by the Brasilians and Portuguese in suppressions of urine, and in nephritic and calculous complaints. *Helvetius* affirms that stones of the size of an olive have come away by its use, and prevented the necessity of lithotomy, but that it has not always shewn the same efficacy; (*Sur les Malad.*) that, in nephritic pains and

sup-

suppressions of urine, he has often given it with success; —that he has sometimes seen the patient freed from pain almost in an instant, a very plentiful discharge of urine succeeding; —that, in ulcers of the kidneys and bladder, where the urine was mucous and purulent, and could scarcely be voided, or not without great uneasiness, the symptoms were soon relieved by Pareira, and the ulcer at length healed by joining to it some balsam of Co-paiva. (*Traet. de Mat. Med. tom. 2.*) It was found to be a powerful expectorant in an humoral asthma, and in an i^cteric cholic, from concreted bile, the pain was soon relieved, and all the symptoms removed; but, in an i^cterus when the liver was swelled, hard, and, schirrhous, it did no good. (*Geoffroy, ibid.*)

It is given in substance from gr. xij to 3ij. (*Ronc^e Tratado de la Mat. Med.*) *Geoffroy* gave a decoction of 3ij to 3iiij, in a ℥j, for three doses, one to be given every half hour and then at longer intervals.—He cautions against too large doses, for fear of heating, or inflaming, the kidneys; but *Lockseke* says he has known 3j given without any such effect. *Arzney mittel, n. p.* 249.

Parietaria, *Parietaria officinalis*,

Pellitory of the Wall, L. S. P.

the *Herb.*

Pentaphyllum, *Potentilla reptans*,

Cinquefoil, L. S. P.

the *Root.*

Petrol^eum, *Petroleum*, Bitumen *Petroleum*,

or *Rock-Oil.* L. S. N.

Petroselinum	Apium <i>Petroselinum</i> ,
<i>Parsley,</i> the Root and Seed.	L. S. P.
Pimento, <i>Pimento</i> , or <i>Allspice,</i> the Berry.	Myrtus <i>Pimenta</i> , L. S. P.
Piper Indicum, <i>India Pepper,</i> the Capsule.	<i>Capsicum annuum</i> , L. S. P.
Piper Longum, <i>Long Pepper,</i> the Fruit.	<i>Piper longum</i> , L. S. P.
Piper Nigrum, <i>Black Pepper,</i> the Berry.	<i>Piper nigrum</i> , L. S. P.
Pix Burgundica, <i>Burgundy Pitch.</i>	
Pix liquida, <i>Tar.</i>	
Plumbum, <i>Lead.</i>	
<i>Cerussa, Ceruse.</i>	
<i>Lithargyrus, Litharge.</i>	
<i>Minium, red Lead.</i>	

Prunus Gallica, Plumb.	Prunus <i>domestica</i> , L. S. P.
the <i>Fruit called</i> <i>French Plumb, or</i> <i>Prune.</i>	
Prunus sylvestris, Sloe,	Prunus <i>spinosa</i> , L. S. P.
the <i>Fruit.</i>	
Pulegium, Pennyroyal, the <i>Herb and</i> <i>Flower.</i>	Mentha <i>Pulegium</i> , L. S. P.
Pyrethrum, Pellitory of Spain, the <i>Root.</i>	Anthemis <i>Pyrethrum</i> , L. S. P.

Q.

Quassia, Quassy, the <i>Wood, Root,</i> and <i>Bark.</i>	Quassia <i>amara</i> , L. S. P.
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The wood of this tree, which grows spontaneously in the territory of Surinam, in South America, and in the island of St. Croix, was made known in Sweden, Bergius tells us, by Rolander; who, having learnt its virtues from a negro, named Quassi, (by others Coissi,) brought

E a spe-

a specimen of it on his return from Surinam, in 1756;—but *Fermin* says the *Bois de Coiffi* was known as a medicine at Surinam long before the Negro *Coiffi*;—and *Haller* tells us his son-in-law *Braun*, when ill with an epidemic fever in 1742, took it as a remedy in common use. (*Bibl. Bot. tom. 2, page 555.*) It was not, however, generally noticed in Europe till *Linnæus* published a description of it in 1763.

It is taken from both trunk and branches; is white, solid, tough, hard, (never so hard as not easily to be cut into slices, *Murray.*) and lightish;—cut transversely, it is marked with parallel capillary rays from the centre to the circumference, and many hollowed points spread over the whole disk. It is covered with a thin bark, of a pale white, (easily separated, *Murr.*) often spotted with black, lightish, and brittle. (*Bergius.*) It has no smell,—its taste very bitter without astringency, and not nauseous. The thicker the pieces, the more compact the wood, though light for its size,—the whiter internally, and more bitter. It is not unusual to see spots or stripes ash-coloured, brown, and even of a deep blue or black, in different parts of the surface. Where this unusual colour descends deep, the wood is almost insipid and soft, whence some corruption may be suspected. The wood of the trunk is to be preferred to that of the branches, and that of the root (which is said to be of a deeper colour) to that of the trunk, as is the case with some other woods, if it could be procured easily. (*Murray App. tom 3, page 435 and 437.*) The thicker pieces are always to be preferred to the smaller. *Hagen Aptherk.*

With

With regard to its virtues, it is esteemed tonic, stomachic, and antiseptic, and therefore employed in loss of tone, anorexia, hypochondriasis, epidemic, intermittent, and remittent fevers. Water is its proper menstruum, as it has more gummy than resinous parts. A ʒi of the rasped root may be macerated in a ℥i of cold water for 24 hours, or in boiling water for an hour ; and from ʒi to ʒiv given several times a day. The watery extract, which is said to be most in use at Surinam, is conveniently given in pills to such as dislike the bitter Infusions.

*Quercus, Oak,
the Bark.*

*Quercus Robur,
L. S. P.*

R.

Raphanus rusticānus, *Cochlearia Armoracia,*
Horse-radish, *L. S. P.*
the Root.

Rhabarbarum, *Rheum palmatum,*
Rhubarb, *L. S. P.*
the Root.

Ribes nigrum, *Ribes nigrum,*
Black Currant, *L. S. P.*
the Fruit.

E 2

Ribes

Ribes rubrum,
Red Currant,
the *Fruit.*

Ricinus,
Palma Christi,
the *Oil of the
Seed.*

Ribes rubrum,
L. S. P.

Ricinus communis,
L. S. P.

This plant, called also *Negro Oil-bush*, (*Hughes Barb.*) grows spontaneously in most of our West-Indian islands.

The seed is generally less than a common horsebean, ovate, compressed on each side, covered with a brittle shell, speckled with brown and yellow, containing a white kernel inclosed in a white membrane; when fresh, bitterish; and, after some time, exciting a mild sense of heat. The shell is said to have a strong degree of acrimony not discoverable by the taste,—to which it seems insipid,—but by its effects on other parts.

A single seed, chewed and swallowed in the evening by an healthy lusty man, although its taste was like that of almonds, left a pungent sensation in the throat. The man, after sleeping quietly the whole night, awoke the next morning with a violent vomiting, and was the whole day affected with alternate vomitings and purgings. At the same time, a lady of a delicate constitution, swallowed a single seed; but, having first carefully separated and thrown away the shell with the investing membrane,

membrane, was not sensible of any injurious effect. (*Bergius*) It is said, indeed, that the inhabitants of the countries where the plant grows take only one or two seeds, and this dose acts as a drastic purgative. It would not, therefore, be advisable to take many of these seeds in substance, especially if not shelled.

These seeds contain a large quantity of oil, which is obtained either by boiling them, after being bruised, in water, and skimming off the oil which rises to the surface,—or by expression. That obtained by boiling loses its sweetness from the heat,—is whiter, less purgative, and disposed to grow rancid sooner. As the oil exposed to stale varies much in colour and acrimony, if the apothecary is obliged to purchase it, he should choose that which is thick, viscid, greenish, somewhat opake, almost insipid, or sweet, leaving no sensation of acrimony in the throat; and reject that which is very white, transparent,—or of a saffron colour.—The college expect the apothecary to express it. See *Expressed oils*.

Rosa damascēna,

Damask Rose,

the Petal.

Rosa rubra, *Red Rose,* Rosa Gallica, L. S. P.

the Petal.

Rosa damascena,

Aitoni Hortus Kew-

ensis, va.

Ros

Ros marinus,
Rosemary,
 the *Flower* and
Top.

Rubia, *Madder,*
 the *Root.*

Rubus idæus,
Raspberry,
 the *Fruit.*

Ruta, *Rue,*
 the *Herb.*

Rosmarinus *officinalis,*
 L. S. P.

Rubia *tinctorum,*
 L. S. P.

Rubus *idæus*, L. S. P.

Ruta *graveolens,*
 L. S. P.

S.

Sabīna, *Savin,*
 the *Leaf.*

Juniperus *Sabina,*
 L. S. P.

Sacchārum non puri-
 ficatum,
Soft Sugar.

Sacchārum purifica-
 tum,
Double-refined Sugar.

Saccharum bis coc-
 tum.

Sagapēnum,

Sagapēnum,
Sagapenum,
 the *Gum-resin.*

Sal Ammoniācus, Ammonia muriata.

Sal Ammoniac.

Sal muriaticus, Natron muriatum.
Sea-Salt.

Salvia, *Sage,*
 the *Leaf.* *Salvia officinalis,*
 L. S. P.

Sambūcus, *Sambucus nigra,*
Elder, L. S. P.
 the *inner Bark,*
Flower, & Berry.

Sanguis Dracōnis,
Dragon's Blood,
 the *Resin.*

Santālum rubrum, Pterocarpus *Santolius,*
Red Saunders, L. Suppl. P.
 the *Wood.*

Santonīcum, *Artemisia Santonicum,*
Santonicum, (Wormseed
 commonly called)
 the *Top.* L. S. P.

Sapo, *Soap.*Sapo ex oleo olivæ &
natro confectus.Sarcocolla, *Sarcocol,*
the *Gum-resin.*

Sarsaparilla,

*Sarsaparilla,*the *Root.*Sassafras, *Sassafras,*
the *Wood, Root,*
and its *Bark.*Scammōnium,
Scammony,
the *Gum-resin.*Scilla, *Squill,*
the *Root.*Scordium, *Scordium,*
or *Water-german-*
der,
the *Herb.*Senna, *Senna,*
the *Leaf.*Smilax *Sarsaparilla,*
L. S. P.Laurus *Sassafras,*
L. S. P.Convolvulus *Scammo-*
nia, L. S. P.Scilla *maritima,*
L. S. P.Teucrium *Scordium,*
L. S. P.Cassia *Senna,* L. S. P.

Senēka,

Senēka, *Rattlesnake-*, Polygala *Senega*,
root, or *Seneka*. L. S. P.

the *Root*.

Seneka, or *Senega*, is a small perennial plant, growing spontaneously in North America, particularly in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Canada, &c. and cultivated in some of our gardens. The root consists of small branches, about the thickness of a little finger, (a goose-quill, *Spielman*,) proceeding from a thicker misshapen head,—each of them jointed, variously bent and contorted, with anular, thick-set, furrows, and an acute membranous margin on each side, running its whole length; (a longitudinal woody fibre also passing through its center, as in *Ipecacuanha*, *Berg.*) externally of a yellowish or pale brown colour,—internally white. The smell is weak, but nauseous, especially when a large quantity is shut in a close vessel, (*Murray*;) the taste warm, like *Pimpinella alba*, but more acrid, (*Spielm. Pharm. Gen.*) sub-acid, and slightly bitter.

It is diuretic, gently purgative, often excites nausea, and sometimes salivates. It was introduced to the notice of Europeans, by Dr. *Tennent*, about 1736, who, having seen its good effects among the Pennsylvanian Indians, in the bite of the rattle-snake, thought it might be usefully employed in other diseases which were accompanied with some similar symptoms. (See his *Physical Enquiries, &c.*) It was accordingly tried with success, in inflammations of the breast and lungs, by *Lemery*, *Jussieu*,

Jussieu, and *Du Hamel*, (*Mem. de l'Ac. des Sc.* 1739,) but more accurately by *Bouvard*, (*Mem. Ac. Sc.* 1744,) who in some cases, previously employed venesection. It acted by stool, urine, and expectoration. He gave it also with advantage as a diuretic in hydropic cases; and Dr. *Percival* thinks it sometimes useful in the hydrops pectoris, as, besides its other effects as an evacuant, it acts on the bronchial glands. (*Essays*, Vol. II.) In the rheumatism it is recommended in a letter from *Gronovius*. (*Com. Lit. Norimb.* 1741.) Not being able to procure the *Polygala amara*, I have tried both the *Polygala vulgaris* and *Seneka*, in consumptive cases, but without the desired success from either.

It is given in powder or decoction.—In powder, from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ s two or three times a day,—and most conveniently, Dr. *Monro* thinks, in pills with extract of liquorice. (*On Pharm. Chem.*) In cases, where vomiting might be unsafe, the decoction is most eligible. *Tennent* used a saturated decoction of $\frac{3}{4}$ jij, boiled in a quart of water to two-thirds, of which he gave $\frac{3}{4}$ ss every three hours; but this causing an uneasy heat in the throat, &c. *Bouvard* directed $\frac{3}{4}$ i only, to be boiled in the same quantity, and the dose to be repeated at shorter intervals.

Serpentaria Virginiana— *Aristolochia Serpentaria*, L. S. P.

Virginian Serpentine,
the Root.

Simarouba,
Simarouba,

the Bark.

Quassia Simarouba,
L. Suppl. P.

This bark, taken both from the trunk and root of a tree growing in Guiana, is brought to us in long pieces, of a yellowish white colour, light, tough, (flexible, *Ph. Dan.*) and of a fibrous texture,—of a strong, durable, bitter, taste, not very ungrateful,—without smell, and without any manifest astringency, (*L. M. M.*) as appears by its not turning black with vitriolated iron. (*Murray App. Med. 3rd, page 462.*) The bark of the root is esteemed the best, (*Bancroft's Hist. of Guiana. Murray ib.*) which is distinguished by the vestiges of fibres cut off. (*Ph. Dan.*) That which is old, woody, of a dark colour, (*ib.*) and but slightly bitter should be rejected. (*Murray, 3rd, p. 460.*) Macerated in water, or spirit of wine, it quickly impregnates both menstrua with its bitterness, and a yellow tincture. Its virtues seem more perfectly extracted by cold than boiling water, the cold infusion being rather stronger in taste than the decoction; which last, whilst hot, is pellucid and yellow, becoming turbid and of a reddish brown as it cools. (*L. M. M.*) The milky appearance, which *Jussieu* says it communicates to boiling water, was not observed by *Lewis*, in the decoction of any of the specimens which he examined, nor by *Bergius*, nor *Crell*.

After being long used in Guiana as a medicine in alvine fluxes and hæmorrhages, it was brought into France
in

in 1713; and, in an epidemic dysentery, which raged at Paris in 1718, neither yielding to purgatives nor astringents,—and said to be made worse by Ipecacuanha,—this bark was given with success by *Jussieu*. (*Hist. Ac. des Sc. Ann. 1729.*) *Degner* found it remarkably serviceable in an epidemic dysentery at Nimeguen, in 1736; but the cure was more speedy and certain in fluxes of blood, and bloody matter, than when the discharges were bilious;—and, from the experiments of *Jussieu*, during 15 years, it appears to have been successful, not in dysenteries only, but in chronic diarrhoeas of several species. It was used with success also in an habitual dysenteric cholic, (*AET. N. C. Vol. VIII. p. 94*;)—in a chronical hepatic flux, by *Boencken*, (*Nov. AET. N. C. Vol. II. p. 8*;)—in a lientery, (*ibid. p. 82*;)—in leucorrhœa, by *Speer*, (*Duncan Comm. Vol. VII.*)—and for worms, by *De Haen*, (*Præl. Path. tom. 2.*)

It is given in powder from $\frac{2}{3}$ ss to $\frac{5}{3}$ ss, or more, several times a day;—but more commonly in decoction, which, if not given in too large a dose, neither excites nausea or vomiting; whereas the powder sometimes seems heavy, and disagrees with the stomach. *Jussieu* advises to begin with a weaker decoction, and proceed afterwards to a stronger. He directed a decoction to be made by boiling $\frac{3}{4}$ ij in $\frac{1}{2}$ ij of water, to two-thirds, and then divided into four doses, one of which was to be taken every three hours.

Simarouba, though supposed to act as a demulcent as well as a tonic, and the more safely to be employed as being a bitter without manifest astringency, requires however,

however, like most other remedies, some judgment in its exhibition, to insure its success. In some cases, evacuants of the primæ viæ are previously necessary;—in others, venæsection, &c. See the writers on *Mat. Med.* —*Pringle*, *Brocklesby*, and *Monro*, &c. on the diseases of armies—and *Lind*, *Rouppe*, &c. on diseases of seamen.

Sināpi, Mustard, Sinapis nigra, L.S.P.
the Seed.

Sium, *Water-parsnip*, *Sium nodiflorum*,
the *Herb*. L. S. P.

Creeping Water-Parsnip is an indigenous, perennial, plant, growing in our rivers and ditches, and flowering in July and August,—with Leaves winged—Rundles from the sides of the stem, nearly fitting uniformly opposite the leaves, (*Stokes apud Withering*,) Spokes 8 or 9—Petals white, entire, egg-shaped, slightly bent in,—Stem scored, angular, and trailing,—lower leaves with 2, the upper with 1, pair of Leaflets,—Leaflets fitting. (*With. Bot. Arr. Vol. I.*) The apothecary must be careful not to mistake for Water-parsnip the *Oenanthe crocata*, or *Hemlock drop-wort*, (the first, or spring leaves, of which are similar to those of the former, *Ray. Hist. Pl.*) as the whole plant of the Hemlock drop-wort, *Withering* says, is poisonous. *Bot. Arr. Vol. I.*

The expressed juice is given as an antiscorbutic, in doses of $\frac{3}{4}$ ij to $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, in milk, or any other convenient li-

quor. (*Beirie Diet. de la Mat. Med.*) The juice, or infusion of the herb, is used in cases called scorbutic and in scrofula. *Doodly apud Ray Synops. Ed. 2, App.*) *Withering* says, a young lady, six years old, was cured of an obstinate cutaneous disease by taking three large spoonfuls of the juice twice a day; and that he has repeatedly given to adults $\frac{3}{2}$ ij, or $\frac{3}{2}$ iv, every morning, in similar complaints, with the greatest advantage. He adds, that, in the doses he gave, it neither affects the head, stomach, or bowels. *Bot. Arr. Vol. I.*

Sperma ceti,	Sevum Ceti <i>crystallisatum.</i>
<i>Spermaceti.</i>	
<i>Spigelia, Indian Pink,</i> the Root.	<i>Spigelia marilandica,</i> A. H. K.

Indian Pink is a perennial plant, and a native of South Carolina,—the root of which, after being many years in use, there, among the Indians, planters, and medical practitioners, was made known in 1754 to Dr. *Whytt*, by Dr. *Lining*, whose account of it was published in the *Essays phys. and lit. Edinb. Vol. I.* as was a farther account in the third vol. of the same Essays, sent, in 1764 and 1766, to Dr. *Hope*, by Dr. *Garden*.

This root, which is horizontal, simple, unequal, with many long fibres,—is said to be a safe anthelmintic, rarely failing, if the root be not too old,—not nauseous to children,—often proving laxative, and in a large dose purgative or emetic;—and yet it is allowed to cause a vertigo,

vertigo, dimness of sight, and convulsions of the globe of the eye, more or less lasting,—even for whole days. (*Lining* and *Garden.*) Of the root in substance (which is most efficacious) xii grains are a moderate dose for a child three years old,—or an infusion in boiling water of xx grains, mixed with milk, and sweetened, to be repeated morning and evening for some days, (*Lining*;) for an adult, from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{2}$ ss, or more, and an infusion of $\frac{3}{4}$ jj, or $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, twice a day. (*Garden.*) It is safer in general to give large doses than small, as the vertigo and convulsions oftener follow from small doses; whereas, from large, he never observed any other effect than its proving emetic, or violently cathartic. *Id. ib.*

Garden says sometimes $\frac{3}{4}$ ss is as purgative as the same quantity of rhubarb,—that he never found it of much service except it proved gently purgative, and he thinks a previous emetic should never be omitted. *Lining* always added to the powder a sufficient quantity of rhubarb to keep the body open, and *Garden* says the addition of the purgative renders its use safe, and prevents all danger of convulsion of the eyes. It is given in worm fevers by both,—by the latter along with a small proportion of Rad. *Serpentariæ Virginianæ*—the exacerbations of which it abates, he says, considerably. *Gard. p. 149.*

Spina cervina,
Buckthorn,
the Berry.

Rhamnus catharticus,
L. S. P.

Spiritus

Spiritus vinōsus rectificatus,

Rectified Spirit of Wine,

100 parts contain
95 parts of Alkōhol,
and 5 of distilled
Water. Its specific
Gravity is to that
of distilled Water,
as ,835 to 1,000.

Spiritus vinosus tenuior,

Proof Spirit of Wine,

100 parts contain
55 parts of Alkōhol,
and 45 of distilled
Water. Its specific
Gravity is to that
of distilled Water,
as ,930 to 1,000.

Spongia, *Sponge.*

Spongia officinalis,
L. S. N.

Stannum, *Tin.*

Staphisagria,

Staphisagria,
Staves-*acre*,
the *Seed*.

Delphinium *Staphis-*
agria, L. S. P.

The plant is a native of the southern parts of Europe, producing large rough triangular seeds, of a dark colour, a disagreeable smell, and a very nauseous, bitterish, burning, taste. They were formerly used as a cathartic, but operated with so much violence, both upwards and downwards, and were so liable to inflame the throat, that the internal use of them has long been laid aside.

L. M. M.

Of late they have only been employed externally for the destruction of vermin, either in a powder or liniment.

Styrax, *Storax*,
the *Resin*.

Styrax officinalis,
L. S. P.

Succinum, *Amber*.

Sulphur, *Sulphur*,
Sulphuris Flores,
Flowers of *Sulphur*.

Sus, the *Hog*,
the *Lard*.

Sus Scrofa, L. S. N.

F

Tama-

T

Tamarindus,

*Tamarind,*the *Fruit.*Tanacētum, *Tansy,*the *Flower* and*Herb.*

Taraxācum,

*Dandelion,*the *Root* and*Herb.*Tamarindus *Indica,*

L. S. P.

Tanacetum *vulgare,*

L. S. P.

Leontodon *Taraxa-**cum,* L. S. P.

Common Dandelion is an indigenous perennial plant, growing in meadows, pastures, road sides, ditch-banks, &c. and flowering from April to September, with leaves notched, finely toothed, smooth, (Linn.) varying from winged clefts in a very dry situation, to nearly entire in a very moist one, (Woodward;) stem somewhat cottony towards the top, (Curt. Stokes,) blossom yellow, expanding about five or six in the morning, and closing early in the afternoon. (Wither.) The smell of the herb is weak, the taste bitter,—the root has no smell; the taste at first a little sweetish, then bitter, (sweeter at the beginning of spring; in summer more bitter. (Bergius.) The roots, leaves, and flower-stalks, abound with

with a milky juice of no particular smell, but a bitterish taste, not lost by inspissation. (*L. M. M.*) Neither the root nor the plant in substance, nor its preparations, bear long keeping. The dry root, after being kept about a twelvemonth, entirely lost its bitterness, and only a slight sweetishness remained. An extract from the fresh root, inspissated to dryness, and kept the same length of time, suffered nearly the same change. (*Id. ib.*)

The expressed juice of the herb is diuretic, aperient, and somewhat laxative ; of which from \mathfrak{Z} iis to \mathfrak{Z} iv have been given, three or four times a day, to correct thick, fizy, blood ; (*Delius Diff.*) and this juice, either alone or mixed with whey, *Van Swieten* says, is of considerable service in the jaundice. (*Comment. tom. 3.*) A decoction of both herb and root is recommended in impetigo, scabies, &c. (*Frank. Samlung, tom. 1.*) and a decoction of the root, in stones of the kidneys, and dropsy from an induration of the liver. (*ib.*) *Bergius* says a decoction of the fresh root in whey, or broth, has succeeded in diseases of the liver where other remedies failed, adding, that he had often succeeded in resolving a hardness of the liver by a broth of this kind, joined with cream of tartar,—taken every day for weeks or months ; and that this regimen answers expectation in bilious calculi and ascites. *Berg. Mat. Med. tom. 2.*

A soft extract, made by inspissating a decoction of the roots in water, given from two to four tea-spoonfuls every morning, is praised by *Rosenstein* for obstructed viscera, jaundice, and costiveness ; and, by *Zimmerman*, for tubercles of the lungs, in their *Letters to Murray*. See his *App. Med. tom. 1.*

Terebinthīna chia, Pistacia *Terebinthus*,
Chio, or *Cyprus Tur-* L. S. P.
pentine.

—vulgā-
 ris, common *Turpen-*
tine.

Thus, *Frankincense*,
 the *Resin.*

Tormentilla,
Tormentil,
 the *Root.*

Tragācantha,
Tragacanth.

Trifolium paludō-
 sum,
Buckbean,
 the *Herb.*

Triticum, *Wheat*,
Flour.
Amylum,
Starch.

Tussilāgo, *Coltsfoot*,
 the *Herb.*

Pistacia *Terebinthus*,
 L. S. P.

Tormentilla *erecta*,
 L. S. P.

Astragalus *Tragacan-*
tha, L. S. P.

Menyanthes *trifolia-*
ta, L. S. P.

Triticum *hybernum*,
 L. S. P.

Tussilago *Farfara*,
 L. S. P.

V.

Valeriāna sylvestris, <i>Wild Valerian,</i> the Root.	Valeriana officinalis, L. S. P.
Viōla, <i>Violet,</i> the <i>fresh Flower.</i>	Viola odorata, L. S. P.
Vitis, <i>the Vine,</i> the <i>Fruit.</i>	Vitis vinifera, L. S. P.
<i>Uva passa,</i> <i>The Raisin.</i>	
<i>Vinum, Wine.</i>	
<i>Tartarum, Tartar.</i>	Tartarum impurum.
<i>Tartari crystalli,</i> <i>Crystals of Tartar.</i>	Tartarum purifica- tum.
<i>Acetum, Vinegar.</i>	
Ulmus, <i>the Elm,</i> the <i>inner Bark.</i>	Ulmus campestris, L. S. P.

Common Elm is a tall tree, growing in hedges,—most plentiful in Middlesex and Worcestershire, (Stokes ap.

Withering,)—but not found north of Stamford ?? (*Ray Syn. Stokes*,)—with *Leaves* doubly serrated, unequal at the base, (*Linn.*) *Flowers* in very short, broad-topped, spikes, and *Bark* of the trunk cracked and wrinkled. *Withering, Bot. Arr. Vol. I.*

A decoction of the inner bark has been recommended, by *Lysons*, in various chronical cutaneous eruptions. (*Med. Trans. of London College, Vol. II.*) It cures the *Lepra Ichtyosis of Sauvages*, (*Lett. Med. Mem.*) Dr. *Monro* says he found that eruptions of the true leprous kind, though often greatly mitigated, nay sometimes seemingly perfectly removed, generally returned in the space of a few months, or at least within the year. (*Pharm. Chem.*) Dr. *Lysons* directs the decoction to be made by boiling $\frac{3}{4}$ iv of the bark nearest the wood, taken fresh from the tree,—in spring from the small (not smallest) branches,—in autumn from the branching roots,—in $\frac{3}{4}$ iv of water to $\frac{1}{2}$ ij,—dose $\frac{1}{2}$ ss twice, or thrice a day. He was commonly obliged, he says, to give purging medicines with it. See his account in *Med. Trans. of the Lond. Col.* My experience can add little to the foregoing evidence in its favour. For, though I have for many years employed a decoction of $\frac{3}{4}$ iv of the dried bark, in the same quantity and dose,—and I think with advantage—yet I never trusted it without the assistance of other remedies;—smart purgatives, in particular, were scarcely ever omitted.

Urtica,

Urtica dioica, L. S. P.

Stinging Nettle,
the Herb.

This species of *Stinging Nettle* is perennial, and grows wild on ditch-banks, dunghills, and manured ground. The leaves are opposite, heart shaped, serrated. It puts forth flowers in July, which are fertile and barren on distinct plants. (*With.*) The juice, depurated and gently inspissated, discovers a considerable taste of the sub-saline kind. *L. M. M.*

This plant, however it may be despised, is not without medical utility,—if the testimonies of many are to be believed. (*Murray, App. Med. Vol. IV.*) The juice, taken from $\frac{3}{4}$ ij to $\frac{3}{4}$ iv, is commended in nephritic complaints, (*Spies de Herb. antineph.*) in internal hæmorrhages, (*Chomel.*) in hæmoptysis, (*Am. Lusitan. Cent. 6.—Lazerme Curat.—Scopoli Fl. Carniol.*) in uterine hæmorrhages, (*Peyroux Obs.*) and joined with decoction of equisetum, in cases of bloody urine, (*Hjft. Morb. Vratislav.*) The nettle is a common remedy in an incipient phthisis among the people of Brunswick, examples of which may be seen in *Lange Rem. Brunsv. Dom.* At a season when the juice is not to be obtained, the powder is used mixed with sugar or honey.

The uneasy itching sensation produced by this plant probably gave rise to a method of cure, by some called *urtication*, which was directed by *Celsus*, and consisted

in stinging a paralytic limb with nettles until it became red: (*Cels. Lib. 3. c. 27. Ed. L. Targæ, p. 141.*) and the legs of lethargic people were ordered to be so treated by *Aretæus*, (*αρεταῖος θεραπευτὴς. Ed. Wigan. p. 90*) Nor has the practice been totally forgotten, as a palsy is said to have been thus cured in *Hist. Ac. Sc. 1741*, p. 103.) *Scopoli* saw an arm restored to its sensation and motion by urtication only, (*Fl. Carn.*) and *Homob. Piso* has many examples of febrile stupor removed by this application to the arms, thighs, and legs. (*Spicileg. Cur.*) A nettle-leaf, put upon the tongue, and then pressed against the roof of the mouth, is sometimes efficacious in stopping a bleeding at the nose. *Withering*, *Bot. Arr. Vol. II.*

Uva Ursi,
Bear's Whort
the *Leaf*

Arbutus *Uva Ursi*,
L. S. P.

Bear's Whortleberry is a low evergreen shrub, growing in the northern countries of Europe and America, and in mountainous places of the temperate regions of Europe. It is cultivated here in gardens, but not preserved without difficulty.

The apothecary must distinguish it from the *Vaccinium Vitis idaea*, or red Whortleberry of Linnæus, which in some respects resembles it. The leaves of *Uva Ursi* are narrower at the base, thicker, entire underneath; whilst those of the red whortle are broader at the base, thinner, slightly indented at the end, the mid-

rib terminating in a roundish knob, (*Stokes ap. With.*)—with deep veins above, which are equally prominent underneath, (*Woodward ap. cond.*) underneath dotted, (dots dark brown, prominent, (*Stokes.*—*That* (viz. *uva ursi*) has trailing stalks,—this stalks obliquely ascending.—*That* has an ovate corolla, under the germen, with ten stamina;—this is bell-shaped, deeper cut, higher than the germen, with eight stamina—*That* a berry, farinaceous, dry, insipid, commonly with five cells, and seeds;—this a berry full of an acid juice, four cells, and numerous seeds. *Murr. App. Med. Vol. II.*

The leaves of the *Uva Ursi* have a taste at first styptic, afterwards agreeably bitter;—the stalks and their bark are much more astringent than the leaves, but less bitter, and the woody part almost entirely insipid. The smell of the dried leaves is like that of liquorice root, or its extract. They contain more gummy parts, in which the bitterness resides, than of resin, which is insipid,—an aqueous menstruum is therefore preferable to a spirituous. Boiling extricates the efficacious parts more powerfully than infusion. *Murray ib.*

This plant is said to have been known and used in Spain, Naples, and Montpellier, long before 1756, about which time the experiments made with it at Vienna, in calculous complaints, excited the general attention. The greatest number of instances of its good effects was in such disorders as were seated in the kidneys; but there are many where a stone was manifestly in the bladder: some patients found immediate relief, others not till after some months continuance of the

the remedy, and some were restored to perfect health. (*Haen. Rat. Med. Vol. I, & seq. — Murray App. Vol. II.*) It has appeared also to be serviceable in various diseases of the urinary passages in which a stone was not suspected,—in ulcerations, dysury, strangury,—mucous, prulent, and bloody urine, &c. —even a suppression of urine, which had required the introduction of the catheter for more than three months, was cured by *Uva Ursi* in a few weeks. (*Plenck Mat. Chyr.*) It has not indeed always succeeded *Haller*, who had laboured several years under a dysury, was relieved by it only for a short time. (*Comm. nov. Gotting.*) It failed with *Acrel*, in Sweden, both before and after lithotomy,—with *Werlhoff*, in Germany,—and, in Britain, the expectations of several (perhaps too much raised) were disappointed. But, though *Uva Ursi* does not appear to be a solvent of human calculi, (and perhaps there is not any such known,) it may be considered as a valuable remedy, if it only lessens the torture, and thereby renders life more tolerable. *Murray ibid.*

The leaves are given in powder, from gr. xv to 3ij, three or four times a day.—An infusion of 3i, or 3ij, in a ℥i of water is more agreeable than a decoction,—but the decoction, as before observed, is most efficacious. See *Haen Rat. Med.—Murray Comment. & App. Med.—Girardi, Quer, &c.*

Z

Zedoāria, Zedoary, Kæmpferia *rotunda*,
the Root. L. S. P.

Zincum, Zinc.

Lapis Calaminaris, Lapis calaminaris uf-
Calamine. tus.

Tutia, Tutty.

Vitriolum Album, Zincum vitriolatum
White Vitriol. impurum.

Zingiber, Ginger, Amomum *Zingiber*,
the Root. L. S. P.

P R A E P A R A T A
V A R I I G E N E R I S.

MISCELLANEOUS
P R E P A R A T I O N S.

QUORUNDUM AQUA NON SOLUBILIMUM
P R A E P A R A T I O.

THE PREPARATION OF SOME SUBSTANCES
NOT SOLUBLE IN WATER.

FIRST bruise these substances in a mortar to a powder ; then pour on a little water, and grind it upon a hard and smooth, but not calcareous stone, to make it as fine as possible. Lay this powder upon chalk covered with filtering paper, in a warm, or at least a dry place, for some days.

In

In this manner are to be prepared
ANTIMONY,
CRABS CLAWS, first broken into small
pieces, and washed with boiling water,
CORAL,
CHALK,
CALAMINE,
OYSTER-SHELLS, first cleansed from their
impurities.
AMBER,
TUTTY,
VERDIGRIS must be prepared in the same
manner.

R E M A R K.

Calamine is roasted, or calcined, in order that it may be more easily reducible to a very fine powder; and the shops being usually supplied with it in this calcined state, the College have so directed in their *Materia Medica*. The Edinburgh College also thus direct it in their *Pharmacopoeia* of 1792. Where Calamine cannot be procured already calcined, this Calamine stone, or ore of Zinc, is to be thrice heated in a strong red heat, and as often quenched with water. Ed. D. 1756.

A

A direction was given in the former Dispensatory to take particular care that *Antimony*, *Calamine*, and *Tutty*, be reduced to the most subtile powder possible. The sensibility of the parts, to which *Calamine* and *Tutty* are often applied, requires them, as Dr. Lewis has observed, to be perfectly freed from any gross irritating particles; and *Antimony*, unless thoroughly comminuted, may not only wound the stomach, but pass off without producing any other sensible effect than an increase of the grosser evacuations; whilst, if reduced to the utmost fineness, it may become a medicine of considerable efficacy.

ADIPIS SUILLÆ SEVIQUE OVILLI PRÆPARATIO.

THE PREPARATION OF HOG'S LARD AND OF MUTTON-SUET.

Cut into pieces, and melt with a slow fire; and then separate from the membranes by straining.

AMMO-

AMMONIACI PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF AMMONIACUM.

Boil Ammoniacum, if it appears impure, in water, until it softens, and press it through an hempen cloth; then set it by, that the resinous part may subside. Evaporate the water; and, towards the end of the inspissation, mix the resinous part with the gummy.

In the same manner Afa Fœtida, and similar Gum-resins, are purified.

You may also purify any gum, which melts easily, such as Galbanum, by putting it into an ox-bladder, and holding it in boiling water until it becomes soft enough to be separated from its impurities by pressing it through an hempen cloth.

R E M A R K.

In straining the Gums, care should be taken that the heat be neither too great nor too long continued, otherwise a considerable portion of their more active volatile matter will be lost,—an inconvenience which cannot, by any care, be wholly avoided.

Hence the purer tears, *unstrained*, are preferred, for internal use, to the strained gums, by the faculty of Paris. L.

As an additional reason for this preference, we may add, that some of the gum-resins, purified in the common way, by solution in water, expression, and evaporation, are not so easily soluble in aqueous menstrua before, as after, such depuration.

CORNUS CERVICUSTIO.

THE BURNING OF HARTSHORN.

Burn pieces of Hartshorn until they are thoroughly white ; then rub them to a very fine powder.

R E M A R K.

The pieces of Horn, generally employed in this operation, are those left after distillation. L. Disp. 1746.

In the burning of Hartshorn, a strong fire and the free admission of air are necessary. The potter's furnace was formerly directed for the sake of convenience, but any common furnace, or stove, will do. If some lighted charcoal be spread on the bottom of the grate, and above this the pieces of

Horn

Horn are laid, they will be burnt to whiteness, still retaining their original form. L.

Burnt hartshorn is not now considered as a pure earth, having been found to be a compound of calcareous earth and phosphoric acid. It is the weakest of the animal absorbents, being soluble in acids with great difficulty; but, whether it be of equal or superior use in diarrhœas, to more powerful absorbents, future observation must determine.

HERBARUM ET FLORUM EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF HERBS AND FLOWERS.

Spread them lightly, and dry them with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

Both the colours and virtues of Herbs are preserved in greatest perfection when they are dried *hastily* by an heat of common fire as great as that which the sun can impart; an instance of which we have in the drying of Tea by the Chinese. Quick drying is more particularly proper for flowers. Saffron is a part of a flower, dried on paper, on a kind of kiln, with an heat sufficient to make it sweat, taking care only not to endanger its scorching. L.

MELLIS DESPUMATIO.

THE DESPUMATION, OR CLARIFICATION OF HONEY.

Melt the Honey in a water-bath, and take off the scum.

MILLEPEDÆ PRÆPARATIO.

PREPARATION OF THE WOOD-LOUSE.

Suspend Wood-lice, inclosed in a coarse hempen cloth, in a close vessel, over hot proof-spirit, that they may be killed by the vapour, and rendered friable.

PULPARUM EXTRACTIO.

THE EXTRACTION OF PULPS.

Set pulpy fruits, if they are unripe, or if ripe and dry, in a moist place, that they may soften: then press the pulps through a hair-sieve; afterwards boil them with a gentle fire, frequently

frequently stirring them ; then evaporate the water in a water-bath saturated with sea-salt, until the pulps are of a proper consistence.

Bruise the pod of the Cassia of the Cane, and pour on boiling water, that the pulp may be washed out ; then press the matter through a coarse sieve, and afterwards through a hair sieve ; then evaporate in a water-bath saturated with sea-salt, until the pulp is brought to a proper consistence.

Press out the pulps of ripe and fresh fruits through a sieve, without any boiling.

R E M A R K.

The manner of obtaining the pulp of Cassia from the pod is now particularly directed. The former Dispensatory ordered it to be boiled out of the bruised pod ; (as does the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia of 1792) by which method the pulp is not obtainable perfectly pure, as the seeds part with their mucilage,—though nothing should be communicated by the pod. The pulp is obtained in the greatest purity, if the quantity be not large, by slitting the pods lengthwise, pushing out the cells and seeds with the fingers, and washing the pulp from them.

The quantity extracted at a time ought not, as Lewis has observed, to be great, as it is apt to turn sour by long keeping.

All bodies possess a capacity for a certain quantity of heat, and which only they can retain without assuming a gaseous or aëriform state. Under the ordinary pressure of the atmosphere, water boils at 212° ; but saline solutions require a higher temperature;—therefore, as the common water-bath scarcely supplies a sufficient heat for the evaporation of some particular preparations, we frequently use that of the saturated Solution of Sea Salt, which bears a degree of heat about equal to 230° , and expedites the process without producing any empyreuma.

SCILLÆ EXSICCATIO.

THE DRYING OF SQUILL.

Cut the Squill transversely, after the dry outer coats have been taken off, into thin slices, and dry it with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

A proof of the Squill being properly dried, is its retaining, though friable, its original bitterness and acrimony.

By

By drying, Lewis says, the root loses four-fifths of its original weight; and that the parts which exhale are merely watery: hence four grains of the dry root are nearly equivalent to a scruple of the fresh.

It is given as an expectorant and diuretic, to adults, in doses of a few grains: in somewhat larger ones it proves emetic.

S P O N G I Æ U S T I O.

THE BURNING OF SPONGE.

Cut the Sponge into pieces, and beat it so as to separate the gritty matter; burn it in a close iron vessel until it becomes black and friable: afterwards rub it to a very fine powder.

R E M A R K.

The gritty matter, compared with the weight of the Sponge when prepared, is sometimes considerable.

If the quantity of Sponge put into the vessel at once be large, the outside will be sufficiently burnt before the inside is affected, and the volatile salt of the former will in part escape before that in the lat-

ter is begun to be formed. To avoid this inconvenience, the Sponge may be kept continually stirring, in such a machine as is used for the roasting of coffee.

Sponge, on distillation with a strong heat, yields a volatile salt in its proper form ; and, even in this preparation, the salt is so far extricated, that, if the burnt Sponge be ground in a brass mortar, it corrodes the metal, so as to contract a disagreeable taint, and sometimes an emetic quality. L.

It should therefore, as directed in the former Dispensatory, be powdered in a mortar of glass or stone. Of this last sort, the mortars of Mr. WEDGEWOOD's manufacture are preferable.

Burnt Sponge is given in doses of a scruple, or more, in scrofulous complaints.

We need not enter, in this place, upon a chemical enquiry concerning the formation of volatile alkali, although Dr. Lewis, in the note, may not be perfectly correct, according to our present opinions upon that subject.

STYRACIS PURIFICATIO.

THE PURIFICATION OF STORAX.

Dissolve the Storax in rectified spirit of wine, and strain the solution: afterwards reduce it to a proper consistence, with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

Storax totally dissolves in spirit of wine, so as to pass through the filtre, the impurities alone being left, L,

G 4

CON-

C O N S E R V E

C O N S E R V E S.

CONSERVE of SEA-WORMWOOD,
 The outer Rind of the SEVILLE
 ORANGE,
 WOOD-SORREL, and of
 The RED ROSE.

PLUCK the leaves from the foot-stalks, and the unblown petals from the *calyx*, cutting off the heels. Take off the outer rind of the oranges with a grater. When you have thus prepared them, bruise them with a wooden pestle in a marble mortar; and then beat them up with three times their weight of double-refined sugar, until they are mixed.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

The Sugar should be powdered by itself, and passed through a sieve, before it is mixed with the vegetable mass, otherwise it cannot be properly incorporated. L.

Rose-buds, and some other vegetables, are usually prepared for mixing with sugar by a small wooden mill, contrived for that purpose. P.

C O N S E R V A A R I.

C O N S E R V E O F A R U M O R C U C K O W - P I N T.

Take of Arum bruised, half a pound.

Double-refined Sugar one pound
and a half.

Beat them together in a mortar.

R E M A R K.

Those, who hold in veneration the integrity and experience of SYDENHAM, will have no doubt of the effects of this medicine in rheumatic cases. The *Pulvis Ari compositus* has been rejected because its virtue decreased by keeping. The Conserve may be given to adults in doses of a dram.

C O N-

C O N S E R V A C Y N O S B A T I.

C O N S E R V E O F T H E H I P.

Take of Hips one pound.

Double-refined Sugar, powdered,
twenty ounces by weight.

Mix them into a Conserve,

R E M A R K.

This pulp should be separated with great care from the rough prickly matter inclosing the seeds; a small quantity of which, retained in the Conserve, is apt to occasion an uneasiness at the stomach, a pruritus about the anus, and sometimes vomiting. L.

C O N S E R V A P R U N I S Y L V E S T R I S.

C O N S E R V E O F T H E S L O E.

Put the Sloes in water, upon the fire, that they may soften, taking care that they do not burst; then take them from the water, press out the pulp, and with three times its weight of double-refined sugar make a Conserve.

C O N-

C O N S E R V A S C I L L A E.

C O N S E R V E O F S Q U I L L.

Take of fresh Squill one ounce by weight.

Double-refined sugar five ounces
by weight,

Beat them together, in a mortar, into a
Conserve,

R E M A R K.

This Conserve is directed to be prepared in a small quantity, to guard against its variation in strength. It may be given, to adults, from half a dram to two scruples, or more—especially when fresh,

Keep all the Conserve in close vessels;
especially those of ARUM and SQUILL.

S U C C I.

S U C C I.
 J U I C E S.

SUCCUS COCHLEARIAE COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND JUICE OF SCURVY-GRASS.

TAKE of the juice of Garden Scurvy-grass two pints.
 Brooklime,
 Water-cresses,
 of each one pint.
 Seville Oranges,
 twenty ounces by
 measure.

Mix them; and after the fcculencies have subsided, pour off the liquor, or strain it.

R E M A R K.

These Juices, formerly called *Succi Scorbutici*, are given from two to four ounces, in scorbutic disorders, and in cutaneous defedations, twice, or oftener, in a day. Perhaps the addition of a small quantity of Spirit (as in the Formula of the Edinburgh College) might in several respects improve this Medicine.

SUCCUS

SUCCUS BACCÆ SAMBUCI SPISSATUS.

INSPISSATED JUICE OF THE ELDER-BERRY.

Take of the expressed and depurated juice
of Elder-berries two pints.

Inspissate in a water-bath, saturated with
sea-salt.

In the same manner inspissate the juice of
the BLACK Currant,
LEMON, and of
HEMLOCK, gathered on the first ap-
pearance of the flowers.

R E M A R K.

Considerable care is required in preparing the inspissated juice of *Hemlock*. Besides the precaution of gathering the plant at the proper season, and preventing the mixture of any other vegetable, (see *Mat. Med.*)—the evaporation should take place as soon as possible after the expression; and therefore the juice should not be bought, *already expressed*, from a gardener,—as has been too often done. For if, as Lewis observes, this expressed juice, which retains the smell of the plant, be suffered to settle until it becomes clear,

clear, it loses nearly all the specific flavour of the Hemlock ; the odorous principle seeming to separate and subside with the herbaceous feculencies (M.M.) Moreover, if the opinion of *Störck*, who imputes its sometimes failing of success to a too great dissipation of its volatile parts by an hasty evaporation, be as well founded as it is generally believed, the evaporation should be slow. It were to be wished that the degrees of inspissation, both of Juices and Extracts, could always be determined with precision. In the inspissation, however, of this juice, the consistence intended is such as is proper for forming it into pills ; which it may be, with proper attention, and its strength rendered more constantly uniform, than by adding a quantity of the powdered leaves, as *Störck* directed, and as it is still ordered in the Edinburgh Dispensatory.

In confirmation of the above observations, Dr. *Withering* says no medicinal plant, when collected, is more apt to heat and ferment than Hemlock ; which, if it does, the quantity of extract is much less, and its properties greatly impaired,—and that if the feculencies are thrown away, the medicine is spoiled. *Bot. Arr. Vol. 1. Ed. 2.*

It is generally given cautiously at first, viz. in doses from a grain or two to five grains, in a day, to adults, and augmented gradually. Sometimes

several drams have been given in that space without producing giddiness. But Dr. Withering says from gr. v. to gr. x. of extract, duly made, are a proper dose, and that few constitutions will bear more without experiencing disagreeable effects.

The plant may be kept dry, either in strong brown-paper bags,—or, if powdered, in glass bottles so placed as to exclude the light. *Withering ibid.*

As the London College have admitted the Aconitum into their Materia Medica, we might have expected in this place a Formula for the preparation of its Expressed Juice, especially since many practitioners are in the habit of prescribing it—The Edinburgh College not only admit this, but the expressed Juices of the Belladonna, the Hyoscyamus, and the Lactuca Virosa—each of which may be prepared in the following manner—Bruise, and express the Juice from the plant in an Hempen Bag;—Evaporate the Liquor in open vessels in the heat of boiling water (stirring it briskly towards the last) to the consistence of thick honey. Keep it in a proper vessel moistened with a little rectified Spirit of Wine—A grain, or two at most, of these Inspissated Juices is at first a very sufficient dose, which may be increased according to circumstances.

EXTRACTA

EXTRACTA ET RESINÆ.

EXTRACTS AND RESINS.

EXTRACT of BROOM-TOPS,
 CHAMOMILE,
 GENTIAN,
 LIQUORICE,
 BLACK HELLEBORE,
 WHITE POPPY,
 RUE,
 SAVIN.

BOIL them in distilled water, press out the decoction, strain and set it by, that the feculencies may subside; then boil it again in a water-bath, saturated with sea-salt, to a consistence proper for making pills.

The same kind of bath is to be used in the preparation of all Extracts, that the evaporation may be properly performed.

REMARK.

REMARK.

The Extract of *Broomtops* and of *Chamomile* were not in the last Dispensatory. The former is given as an useful laxative and diuretic in hydroptic cases, and in the quantity, to adults, of a dram. See *Mat. Med.*

The latter, if Sir John Pringle's experiments are to be relied on, is a bitter, remarkably anti-septic, and given in doses of a scruple or two, either by itself, or as an assistant to other remedies, in flatulency, dyspepsy, and pains of the stomach or bowels.

The Extract of White Poppy is also lately added, and may be given as an useful anodyne in double the dose where opium is thought necessary.

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI.

EXTRACT OF CINCHONA, or PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Cinchona, coarsely powdered,
one pound.

Distilled water, twelve pints.

H

Boil

Boil for one or two hours, and pour off the liquor, which, while hot, will be red and pellucid ; but, as it grows cold, will become yellow and turbid. The same quantity of water being again poured on, boil as before, and repeat the boiling until the liquor, upon cooling, remains clear. Mix all these liquors, strain, and evaporate to a proper consistence.

This Extract must be prepared under two forms: one SOFT, and fit for making pills; the other HARD, so as to be reducible to a powder.

R E M A R K.

This Extract is intended for cases where the stomach is unable to bear powdered bark in a requisite quantity; ten or twelve grains of which, in its hard form, are esteemed nearly equivalent to half a dram of the bark in substance.

EXTRACTUM

EXTRACTUM CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS PERUVIANI CUM RESINA.

EXTRACT OF CINCHONA, OR PERUVIAN BARK
WITH THE RESIN.

Take of Cinchona, reduced to coarse powder, one pound,
Rectified Spirit of Wine, four pints.

Digest for four days, and pour off the tincture; boil the residuum in ten pints of distilled water to two; then strain the tincture, and decoction, separately, evaporating the water from the decoction, and distilling the spirit from the tincture, until each begins to be thickened. Lastly, mix the Resin with the Extract, and evaporate to a consistence for forming pills.

In the same manner is to be prepared the EXTRACT of CASCARILLA and of JALAP.

R E M A R K.

The Extract of Cascarilla, now first introduced into our Dispensatory, is a medicine of considerable

use as a tonic in dyspepsy, debility of bowels, and in some circumstances of epidemic fevers. It may be given from ten to twenty grains, two or three times a day.

The *Extract of Jalap* is an efficacious cathartic, given to adults, from eight or ten to fifteen grains.

EXTRACTUM COLOCYNTHIDIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF COLOQUINTIDA.

Take of Coloquintida, cut small, six drams by weight.

Socotrine Aloes, powdered, an ounce and an half by weight.

Scammony, powdered, half an ounce by weight.

Lesser Cardamoms, husked and powdered, one dram by weight.

Proof-spirit one pint.

Digest the Coloquintida in the spirit of wine, with a gentle heat, during four days. To the expressed tincture add the Aloes and Scammony: when these are dissolved, distil

the spirit and evaporate the water (adding the seeds towards the end of the process) that the extract may be of a proper consistence for making pills.

REMARK.

This Extract, formerly called *Extractum Catharticum*, prepared as here directed, retains all the essential oil of the Cardamoms, of which, in the former method of preparing, it was deprived.

It is given, to adults, from a scruple to half a dram in cases where strong Cathartics are required.

EXTRACTUM HÆMATOXYLI, SIVE
LIGNI CAMPECHIANI.

EXTRACT OF LOGWOOD.

Take of the shavings of Logwood, one pound.

Boil them four times, or oftener, in a gallon of distilled water, to one half; then mix and strain the liquors, and boil them down to a proper consistence.

R E M A R K.

The difficulty with which Logwood communicates its virtue to an aqueous menstruum would seem to require it to be powdered, yet, if the Apothecary buys it even in coarse powder only, there is danger, however cheap the Logwood, of having it mixed with Jamaica and other woods still cheaper,—the detection of which, in that state, is not easy, and in a fine powder scarcely possible.

Extract of Logwood is given in alvine fluxes, from half a dram to a dram, twice or thrice a day.

EXTRACTUM SENNAE.

EXTRACT OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one pound.

Distilled water one gallon.

Boil the Senna in the distilled water, adding, after its decoction, a little rectified spirit of wine. Evaporate the strained liquor to a proper consistence.

REMARK.

REMARK.

Beaumé says, the resinous part of Senna are in so small a proportion to the gummy, that they are readily boiled out together. The spirit may be added when the decoction is reduced to one-half, or to three pints.

The Extract is given as a gentle purgative, from ten grains to a scruple: or, in less quantity, as an assistant to the milder laxatives.

OPIUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED OPIUM.

Take of Opium, cut into small pieces, one pound.

Proof-Spirit of Wine twelve pints.

Digest the Opium with a gentle heat, occasionally stirring it until it is dissolved; filter the tincture through paper, and distil it, so prepared, to a proper consistence.

Purified Opium must be kept under two forms: SOFT, for pills; and HARD, that it may be reduced into powder.

R E M A R K.

Proof-Spirit has been found, by experiments, to be the best menstruum for Opium, having dissolved nine-twelfths of dried Opium,—a much greater proportion than was taken up either by rectified spirit or water. *Apoth. Rep.*

267

All Extracts should be frequently stirred during their inspissation:

Sprinkle a little spirit of wine upon all the watery Extracts of the softer kind.

E L A T E R I U M.

E L A T E R I U M.

Take ripe wild Cucumbers, and strain the juice, very gently and carefully expressed, through a very fine sieve into a glass vessel; then set it by for some hours, until the thicker part has subsided. Pour off the thinner part which swims at the top, and separate the rest by filtering; cover the thicker part, which remains after filtration, with a linen cloth, and dry it with a gentle heat.

REMARK,

REMARK.

Such part of the fluid as cannot be poured off is not to be filtered through paper, as its grosser parts form a viscid cake on the paper, through which the more fluid cannot pass. The manner of filtering, usually employed in this preparation, has been by placing one end of some moistened strips of woollen cloth, skeins of cotton, or the like, in the juice, and laying the other end over the edge of the vessel, so as to hang down lower than the surface of the liquor; by which management all the moisture will be gradually drained away. L.

It is given to adults, in doses of one or two grains, or more, as a strong cathartic in hydroptic cases,—sometimes usefully. *Baldinger* gives it in small doses, with other medicines, to promote urine. See his *Animadversiones in Ph. Ed.*

Wild cucumbers, when perfectly ripe, must be gathered with caution, as they burst open with great force upon very moderate pressure.

OLEA EXPRESSA.

EXPRESSED OILS.

OLEUM AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND-OIL.

BRUISE fresh Almonds, either sweet or bitter, in a mortar, and then express the Oil, in a press without heat.

In the same manner may be expressed from the bruised seeds

OIL of FLAX, or Linseed Oil

MUSTARD, and

PALMA CHRISTI, previously husked.

R E M A R K.

As the Oil of *Palma Christi*, or, as it is commonly called, *Castor Oil*, prepared, by expression, even

from fresh seeds, after long keeping grows thick, reddish, transparent, (*Bergius*,) and rancid,—its purgative property decreasing with its increasing acrimony, (*De Machy*;) and, as there is sometimes danger of a mixture of different seeds, or of old oil with the fresh, the College has directed the apothecary himself to express it.

The Edinburgh College direct this Oil to be prepared also by boiling the bruised seeds in water.—but although they state this as the method in which it is usually obtained in the West Indies, yet I cannot help thinking that it must sooner be disposed to become rancid.

It has been long in use as a mild lubricating purgative, producing its effect without griping, in cases where the more acrid purgatives are thought less necessary or safe. It acts so gently, that it may be given to new-born infants, and to pregnant and lying-in women, and has been found an useful remedy in vomiting, iliac passion, spasmodic choleric, (*Fraser*,) asthma from the fumes of lead, (*Selle Hanb. der med. Prax.*) in dysentery, worms, &c.

It is given to infants in the dose of $\frac{1}{2}$ i, or more; —to adults, from $\frac{3}{4}$ fs to $\frac{3}{4}$ i, and repeated (as a large dose excites nausea and vomiting) at proper intervals. See *Canvane's Essay*. *Fraser in Med. Obj. and Inq. Vol. 2*, &c.

OLEA DISTILLATA.

DISTILLED OILS.

ESSENTIAL OIL OF ANISE,

CARAWAY,

JUNIPER-BERRY,

LAVENDER,

PEPPERMINT,

SPEARMINT,

ORIGANUM,

PENNY-ROYAL,

ROSEMARY,

SASSAFRAS-ROOT.

LET these Oils be drawn off, by distillation, from an alembic with a large refrigeratory ; but, to prevent an empyreuma, the substance must be macerated in water previous to distillation.

The

The water which comes over with the Oil, in the distillation, is to be kept for use.

R E M A R K.

Essential Oils are prepared from vegetables in the manner of their distilled waters; but with a somewhat less proportion of water;—those of the odoriferous kind chiefly from flowers, or plants in a flowering state. See *Rosemary, &c.* in *Mat. Med.* The time of maceration varies with the temperature of the season, and texture of the substance, from two or three days to a week or longer.

The heat, Lewis says, should be expeditiously raised at first, and continued in such a degree, that the Oil may come over freely:—that most of these Oils require the water to boil, but that many of those from odoriferous flowers, as *Lavender, Rosemary, &c.* rise with an heat considerably less; and, for these substances, he proposes a contrivance, by which they are exposed to vapour of boiling water only. See his *Mat. Med.* and *Disp.*

These Oils are separated from the water which accompanies them by means of a funnel; the stem of which being stopped by a finger, and the liquor poured into it, the Oil, if light, soon swims on the surface, or subsides if ponderous. The undermost, whether

whether oil or water, is, by removing the finger, first let out; and the uppermost retained by replacing the finger, and again closing the stem. L.

OLEUM ANIMALE.

ANIMAL OIL.

Take of Oil of Hartshorn one pound.

Distil three times.

REMARK.

This Oil, first introduced, about the beginning of this century, by *Dippelius*, (whose name it has borne,) when properly prepared, will be limpid, of a smell not ungrateful, and an aromatic taste. *MODEL*, of *Peterburgh*, took some pains to lessen the expence, by reducing the fifteen or sixteen rectifications, then thought necessary, to a smaller number. He directed the fetid Oil to be poured into a glass cucurbit with an alembic head, so as not to foul the side of the vessel, and distilled it with a gentle heat; separating, by a change of the receiver, the limpid Oil which first comes over, from the more yellow which follows; and, in like manner, the second from the third. He says, that, to rectify the first limpid portion, one distillation with a flow

a slow fire is sufficient ; but the other portions commonly require two, in which the limpid part must be separated in the same manner, from the more impure which follows, by changing the receiver ; and the process thus be continued until all the Oil flows limpid and white. Vide *Commerc. Literar. Norimberg. Ann. 1741.*

To prevent this Oil becoming fetid, and turning yellow or black, by the access of the air, it must be kept in phials, holding only a dram or two, filled full, close stopped, tied down, and placed with their mouths in sand, or immersed in water.

This penetrating Oil is given, in doses from ten to forty drops, to adults, in spasmodic cases ; and before the paroxysm of intermittents, where great danger is apprehended from a return of such paroxysm.

OLEUM PETROLEI.

OIL OF PETROLEUM.

Take of Petroleum a convenient quantity.

Distil it in a sand-bath.

OLEUM

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ.

OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of common Turpentine five pounds.
Water four pints.

Distil the Turpentine, with the water, from
an alembic of copper.

R E M A R K.

It may seem rather extraordinary, that a copper vessel is still retained in this process, notwithstanding the College absolutely disapproves the use of any utensil in which there is even but an admixture of copper. (*page 3.*)—But the reason seems to be, that, as Oil of Turpentine is generally distilled upon a larger scale than that of a retort, and as it sometimes accidentally takes fire, less danger is to be apprehended from the explosion in a copper than in a glass vessel. Moreover, I do not find that the Oil of Turpentine has any cupreous impregnation; for the Copper is not easily acted upon by the Turpentine, in that degree of heat by which this is raised into vapour.

RESINA

RESINA FLAVA,

YELLOW RESIN,

Remains after the distillation of Oil of Turpentine.

OLEUM TEREBINTHINÆ
RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF TURPENTINE.

Take of Oil of Turpentine one pound.

Distilled Water four pints.

Distil.

R E M A R K.

Spirit of Turpentine, as this essential Oil has been commonly called, is given as a diuretic and sudorific, in doses of a few drops;—but it has been given in much larger doses, for removing chronic rheumatisms,—not indeed often successfully, when unaccompanied with other remedies. An instance has been mentioned, of a large dose having been succeeded by bloody urine.

I

OLEUM

OLEUM SUCCINI RECTIFICATUM.

RECTIFIED OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Oil of Amber one pound

Distil three times.

OLEUM VINI.

OIL OF WINE.

Take Alkohol,

Vitriolic Acid, of each one pint.

Mix them by degrees, and distil ; taking care that no black froth passes into the receiver. Separate the oily part of the distilled liquor from the volatile vitriolic acid. To the oily part add water of pure kali sufficient to correct the sulphurous smell : then draw over the small portion of *ether* with a gentle heat. The Oil of Wine remains in the retort, swimming on the watery liquor, from which it is to be separated.

R E M A R K.

Some caution is requisite in mixing the two liquors, that the consequent heat and ebullition, which would dissipate a part of the mixture, hazard the breaking of the vessel and the hurt of the operator, may be avoided. The securest way is, to add the vitriolic acid to the spirit of wine by a little at a time, waiting till the first addition is incorporated before another quantity is put in ; by which the ensuing heat is inconsiderable, and the mixture is effected without inconvenience. L.

As to the instruments, a retort with a tubulated receiver, with a common receiver adapted, is sufficient.

In the process, the liquor should at first be made to boil, and the distillation afterwards continued, with a milder heat, to perfect dryness. After having properly separated the oily part of the distilled liquor by the funnel, and mixed with it the pure Kali, the mixture is to be committed to distillation ; and, the Ether being drawn off with a *very gentle* heat, the Oleum Vini will be left in the retort.

The use at present made of the *Oleum Vini*, is for the *Sp. Etheris vitriolici compositus*. See *Mixtures* hereafter.

S A L E S.

S A L T S.

ACETUM DISTILLATUM.

DISTILLED VINEGAR.

TAKE of Vinegar five pints.

TDistil with a slow fire, in glass vessels, as long as the drops fall free from empymetrum.

R E M A R K.

The Swedish Dispensatory directs the distillation from a glass retort, and by a *water-bath* :—that the fourth part, which first comes over, and is phlegm, be thrown away; and the receiver being then changed, the distillation to be continued so long as the fluid comes over limpid. *Beaumé* says, that, though what first comes over is less acid than that which follows, it is however infinitely more grateful in smell, and has too much acidity to be thrown away. The College have thought the preparation

preparation as directed above sufficiently acid for the purposes to which it is applied ; but the Edinburgh College in distilling eight pints reject the first product of the distillation, viz. the first quart, and draw over only for medicinal purposes two others, thinking the remainder either too acid or too empyreumatic for general use.

A C I D U M A C E T O S U M.

A C E T O U S A C I D.

Take of Verdigris, in coarse powder, two pounds.

Dry it perfectly by means of a water-bath saturated with sea-salt ; then distil it in a sand-bath ; and afterwards re-distil the liquor.

Its specific gravity is to that of distilled water as 1,050 to 1,000.

R E M A R K.

Vinegar distilled from Verdigris has a disagreeable smell, and turns blue on being saturated with Aq. Ammoniæ,—a manifest proof that it contains copper, (*Leonhardi Anmerk in Macquers Chem. Wörterb. Vol. II.*)—a portion of which it retains, according to Pörner, even after a re-distillation with a gentle heat.—According to Mr. Bertholet,

this acid differs essentially from the acid of vinegar. See *Mem. Ac. Sc. Ann.* 1783.—It was employed in the preparation of *Hydrargyrus acetatus*. —*Vid. Pharm.* 1788.—If the process is conducted with attention, I believe that little or no copper will be detected by the ammoniacal test.—The portion of it however, if any, is so very minute, that it cannot be at all injurious to animal life, and therefore is of little consequence; especially as in the preparation of other medicines the copper may often be separated by superior chemical affinity.—If acetous acid is required perfectly pure, and without the least foreign admixture, it may be procured by distilling it from kali acetatum instead of verdigris.

A C I D U M M U R I A T I C U M.

M U R I A T I C A C I D.

Take of dried Sea-salt ten pounds.

Vitriolic Acid six pounds.

Water five pounds.

Mix the vitriolic Acid with the water, and by degrees add the mixture to the salt: then distil.

The specific gravity of this is to that of distilled water as 1,170 to 1,000.

REMARK.

This was formerly called *Spiritus Salis marini Glauberi*. The addition of water is here necessary, the marine vapours being so volatile, as scarcely to condense without some adventitious humidity, and the process is conducted with greater safety when the water is added in the beginning, than in the manner employed in Wolfe's apparatus. The vitriolic acid is most conveniently mixed with the water in an earthen or stone-ware vessel; for, unless the mixture is made very slowly, it grows so hot as to endanger the breaking a glass one. The mixture should be put to the salt under a chimney, as the muriatic acid, which immediately appears in the form of white fumes, ought to be avoided as injurious.

When the mixture is grown somewhat cool, it may be poured on the Salt already placed in the retort, and the distillation directly begun. Here also a tubulated receiver is proper. The heat is to be so conducted as to prevent the matter from boiling over, or the fumes rising so quick as to endanger the receiver. The Salt left in the retort, when purified, gives the *Sal Catharticus Glauberi*. See *Natron vitriolatum*.

It may perhaps seem superfluous to decrepitate the sea salt, since water is afterwards added; but unless the sea salt is perfectly dry, the proportion to the vitriolic acid will always be liable to variation.

A C I D U M N I T R O S U M.

N I T R O U S A C I D.

Take of purified Nitre, by weight, sixty ounces.

Vitriolic Acid, by weight, twenty-nine ounces.

Mix and distil.

The specific gravity of this is to the weight of distilled water as 1,550 to 1,000.

R E M A R K.

This was formerly called *Spiritus Nitri Glau-beri*. A pound of vitriolic acid is sufficient to expel all the nitrous Acid from about two pounds of nitre, not from more ; and, if equal parts of the two be employed, the product, in either case, is in quality the same ; the difference, in this respect, affecting only the residuum. If less Nitre, it cannot afford Alkali enough to saturate the vitriolic acid, and the residuum will not be a neutral, but a very acid, Salt. In this last case there is one

con-

conveniency ; the acid Salt being readily soluble in water, so as to be got out without breaking the retort, which the others are not. L.

The caution, given in the last Dispensatory, to make the mixture under a chimney, is very necessary to be observed ; for red corrosive fumes will rise very copiously, which are extremely pernicious, and ought to be carefully avoided by the operator.

For greater security, some employ a large receiver with two tubes, to the uppermost of which is fitted another tube, three feet long, whilst the lowermost is inserted into a smaller receiver, or bottle. The Swedish Dispensatory directs only a receiver, *large and properly tubulated*. The Nitre, dried and powdered, being put into a retort, of which it must not take up more than one-third, and the retort being placed in a sand-heat, the vitriolic acid is to be poured into it through a glass funnel, whose stem is long, and bent so as to form a right-angle with its cup ; when, the apparatus being adjusted, and the receiver, &c. immediately luted, the distillation is to be performed with an heat gradually raised, and continued until the recipient grows cool, and no drops fall from the retort.

ACIDUM NITROSUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED NITROUS ACID.

Take of nitrous acid,

Distilled Water, of each one pound.

Mix them.

ACIDUM VITRIOLICUM DILUTUM.

DILUTED VITRIOLIC ACID.

Take of vitriolic Acid one ounce by weight.

Distilled water eight ounces by weight.

Mix them by degrees.

R E M A R K.

This was called, in the last Dispensatory, *Spiritus vitrioli tenuis*, and is supposed capable of producing every salutary advantage expected from the *Elix. Vitrioli acidum*, which is now omitted.

FLORES

F L O R E S B E N Z O E S.

FLOWERS OF BENZOIN.

Take of Benzoin in powder, one pound.

Put it into an earthen pot, placed in sand; and, with a slow fire, sublime the flowers into a paper-cone, fitted to the pot.

If the flowers are of a yellow colour, mix them with white clay, and sublime again.

R E M A R K.

Only a small portion must be put in at a time, and the heat be very gentle.—Even a re-sublimation from tobacco-pipe clay does not so effectually purify the flowers as might be wished. L.

The Chymists have long disused the paper-cone. *Maud*, of London, and others, employed glass retorts, for the first sublimation, with the narrow part of the tubes cut off, to which they joined receivers not luted; scraping out the flowers frequently from the necks of the retorts, and using a degree of heat just sufficient to keep the Benzoin melted. For the rectification, they employed stone-ware bodies, with large glass blind-heads, fitted to them, without luting. The impure flowers, after being wrapped in bibulous paper and moderately pressed, were re-sublimed into the blind heads of a pearly whiteness.

SAL

SAL ET OLEUM SUCCINI.

SALT AND OIL OF AMBER.

Take of Ambré two pounds.

Distil in a sand bath with a fire gradually raised—an acid liquor and oil, and salt impregnated with oil, will ascend.

R E M A R K.

In the distillation of Amber, the fire must for some time be continued gentle, scarcely exceeding the degree at which water boils, until the aqueous phlegm and thin oil have arisen; after which it is to be slowly increased. If the fire be urged too hastily, the Amber will rise in its whole substance into the receiver without undergoing the requisite separation of its parts. The acid liquor, formerly called *spirit*, is a mere solution of a small portion of the salt in phlegm.

The salt is usually dried between the folds of spongy paper.

The oil is given internally from five to eight or ten drops in hysterical spasms, and applied externally in the same disorder.

SAL

SAL SUCCINI PURIFICATUS.

PURIFIED SALT OF AMBER.

Take of Salt of Amber half a pound.

Distilled water one pint.

Boil the Salt in the distilled water, and set the solution aside to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

Salt of Amber, freed from as much of the oil as spongy paper will imbibe, is still of a dark brown colour: when perfectly pure it is white and of an acid taste not ungrateful. It requires, for its solution, of cold water in summer, about twenty times its weight; of boiling water about twice its weight; and is scarcely soluble at all, in rectified spirit, without the assistance of heat. L.

It is given as a cooling diuretic in doses of a few grains, and also in hysterical complaints.

AMMONIA PRÆPARATA

PREPARED AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac, powdered, one pound.

Prepared Chalk two pounds.

Mix and sublime.

R E M A R K.

Though chalk does not act upon Sal ammoniac until a considerable heat is applied, it must not be too great, nor too suddenly raised; for, if it is, a part of the chalk (though of itself not capable of being elevated by any degree of heat) will be carried up along with the volatile salt. *Du Hamel* (*Mem. Acad. Sc.*) could not separate the chalk, thus volatilised, by the gentlest re-sublimation; it dissolved with the volatile Alkali in water, and exhaled with it in the air. L.

The observations contained in the preceding paragraph do not sufficiently explain the formation of ammonia—the fire weakens the forces of attraction existing between the constituent elements of the primary combination, so that a double decomposition immediately takes place—the muriatic acid of the Sal Ammoniac uniting itself to the calcareous earth, whilst the carbonic acid of the chalk combines with the ammonia and is sublimed along with it.

A Q U A

A Q U A A M M O N I A E.

WATER OF AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac one pound.

Pot-ash one pound and an half.

Water four pints.

Distil two pints with a slow fire.

R E M A R K.

In the preparation of this water, (named in the last Dispensatory *Spiritus Salis Ammoniaci*,) a pungent odour arises as soon as the Pot-ash and Sal ammoniac are mixed. Hence Lewis advises to mix them in the retort, dissolving first the two salts separately, in half the water, pouring in the solutions together, and, immediately fitting on a receiver, to begin the distillation.

From the residuum which is the digestive salt of Sylvius (Kali muriatum) distilled in the ordinary manner with vitriolic acid may be procured muriatic acid—the saline mass left in the retort is Kali vitriolatum.

A Q U A

AQUA AMMONIÆ PURÆ.

WATER OF PURE AMMONIA.

Take of Sal ammoniac one pound.

Lime two pounds.

Water one gallon.

Add to the Lime two pints of the water, and let them stand together an hour ; then add the Sal ammoniac and the six pints of water boiling hot, and immediately cover the vessel. Pour out the liquor when cold, and distil with a slow fire one pint.

R E M A R K.

This water is far more pungent than the *Aqua Ammoniæ with Kali*, both in smell and taste, and, like Kali rendered caustic by being deprived of its fixed air on the admixture of lime, raises no effervescence with acids. If the lime be perfectly pure, the aqua ammonia will not contain any carbonic acid, and is therefore rather too acrid for internal use. It was omitted in the last Dispensatory, Pemberton says, lest it should be given instead of the *Aqua Ammoniæ* made with Kali, which is fully saturated with carbonic acid, and therefore more adapted for internal exhibition.

A Q U A K A L I P R A E P A R A T I.

WATER OF PREPARED KALI.

Take of prepared Kali one pound.

Set it in a moist place until it dissolves, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Lixivium Tartari* of the last Dispensatory, and contains about one part of alkaline salt to three of water.

A Q U A K A L I P U R I..

WATER OF PURE KALI.

Take of prepared Kali four pounds.

Quick-lime six pounds.

Distilled Water four gallons.

Put four pints of water to the lime, and let them stand together for an hour; after which, add the Kali and the rest of the water; then boil for a quarter of an hour; suffer the liquor to cool, and strain. A pint of this liquor ought to weigh sixteen ounces. If the liquor effervesces with any acid, add more

K lime

lime. Then boil the liquor and the lime together for five minutes, in a close vessel.— Lastly, let it be again cooled, and strained.

R E M A R K.

This was formerly called *Lixivium saponarium*.

The boiling should be performed in an earthen or glass vessel, and the straining be through linen.

C A L X C U M K A L I P U R O.

L I M E W I T H P U R E K A L I.

Take of Quick-lime five pounds and four ounces.

Water of pure Kali sixteen pounds.

Boil away the water of the pure Kali to a fourth part; then sprinkle in the Lime, previously flaked.—Keep it in a vessel closely stopped.

R E M A R K.

This preparation, the *Causticum commune fortius* of the last Dispensatory, is less apt to liquefy, and hence keeps better confined within the limits intended, but at the same time is proportionably more slow in its operation. L.

K A L I

K A L I P R Æ P A R A T U M.

P R E P A R E D K A L I.

Take of Pot-ash two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water three pints.

Dissolve ; and filtre through paper : evaporate this solution until a pellicle appears upon the surface ; then set it aside for twelve hours, that the neutral salts may crystallize ; afterwards pour out the liquor, and boil away the whole of the water, constantly stirring, lest any Salt should adhere to the pot.

In like manner is purified impure Kali from the ashes of any kind of vegetable.

The same SALT may be prepared from TARTAR, burnt until it becomes ash-coloured.

K A L I P U R U M.

P U R E K A L I.

Take of Water of pure Kali one gallon.

Evaporate to dryness; then let the Salt be melted upon the fire, and poured out.

R E M A R K.

This preparation, formerly called *Alcali vegetabile fixum Causticum* and *Lapis septicus*, is described, in the Ed. Disp. 1792, (*Causticum commune aceratum*) more particularly, viz. to evaporate the Lixivium in a very clean iron vessel upon a gentle fire, until (on the ebullition ceasing) the saline matter gently flows like oil, which happens before the vessel becomes red. Pour out the caustic, thus liquefied, upon a smooth iron plate; let it be divided into small pieces before it hardens, and these are to be put into phials close stoppt. It is a very powerful caustic, but too apt to liquefy upon the part to which it is applied, and to spread beyond the limits within which it is intended to operate.

LIQUOR VOLATILIS, SAL, ET OLEUM,
CORNUS CERVI.

THE VOLATILE LIQUOR, SALT, AND OIL,
OF HARTSHORN.

Take of Hartshorn ten pounds.

Distil with a fire gradually increased, and a volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil, will ascend.

Separate the Oil and the Salt from the Liquor; and distil it three times.

To the Salt add an equal weight of prepared Chalk, and sublime thrice, or until it becomes white.

The same volatile Liquor, Salt, and Oil, may be obtained from any parts (except the fat) of any kind of animals.

R E M A R K.

Hartshorn, when the quantity is not large, is made as dry as possible, and distilled from an iron pot, to which an alembic head of earth or iron is fitted, in an open fire. The receiver may be of glass, and large, with a glass or tin adopter, inserted between that and the pipe of the head. The

Swed. *Disp.* directs a *tubulated* iron retort and adopter. The fire is to be first moderate, increased slowly, and at length raised almost to the highest degree. An aqueous liquor arises, succeeded by the salt and oil. The salt at first dissolves as it comes over in the phlegm; and, when this is saturated, the remainder of the salt comes over, and concretes in a solid form. When the Salt begins to arise, white fumes are seen to pass into the receiver, which increasing, yellow saline crystals form upon its sides. The fire is not now to be hastily augmented, as these fumes come with such vehemence as would sometimes throw off or burst the receiver, if a small hole were not made in the Jutting, to be stopped with a wooden peg, or left open at discretion. After the Salt has all arisen, a thick Oil, of a dark red colour, comes over; the process is now to be discontinued, and the vessels, when grown cold, unluted.

The Liquor being poured out of the receiver, the Salt which remains adhering to its sides is to be washed off with a little water, and added to it; unless it be required to have the whole of the salt solid and undissolved, in which case the phlegm should be removed as soon as the Salt begins to arise, and the receiver until that time left unluted.

The

The Oil may be first separated from the volatile liquor (formerly called *Spiritus Cornu Cervi*) by the funnel, and afterwards, more perfectly, by filtration through paper *first wetted*.

The volatile liquor may be freed from the superfluous phlegm by distillation in a common retort, placed in a sand-furnace, if conducted with a very gentle heat. The Salt will rise first, and fix itself to the upper part of the receiver, from which it will soon be washed down by the subsequent phlegm. As soon as the Salt is almost dissolved, Lewis has advised to raise the retort out of the sand, to stop the process directly, and, if any Oil swims on the top, to skim it off. The liquor will thus be fully saturated, and prove always equal in strength; whereas, if the process is not now stopped, the phlegm continuing to rise must render the liquor weaker. As this rectification is not sufficient to render it pure, that is, clear, and of a grateful odour, the College have directed it to be repeated a third time.

The Salt may be separated from the Liquor, and purified, in some degree, by sublimation in a tall body with a glass head, removing the vessels as soon as the phlegm begins to rise; but it requires farther depuration, by subliming it from a small portion of Alkohol, or, as the College directs, from chalk.

NATRON PRÆPARATUM.

PREPARED NATRON.

Take of Barilla, powdered, two pounds.
Distilled Water one gallon.

Boil the Barilla in four pints of water for half an hour, and strain. Boil the part which remains after straining with the rest of the water, and strain. Mix the liquors, and evaporate to two pints, and set them by for eight days: strain this liquor again; and, after due boiling, set it by to crystalize. Dissolve the crystals in distilled water, strain the solution, boil, and set it aside again to crystalize.

R E M A R K.

The liquor by standing deposits some feculencies, from which it is easily freed by straining it—and the crystallizations, when properly conducted, entirely purify the natron from neutral salt or any other remaining admixture.

AQUA

A Q U A A M M O N I A E A C E T A T A E.

W A T E R O F A C E T A T E D A M M O N I A.

Take of Ammonia, by weight, two ounces,
Distilled Vinegar four pints; or as
much as is sufficient to saturate
the Ammonia.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

The strength of this medicine is a little precarious, as it must depend on that of the vinegar.
L.—However if the vinegar is distilled uniformly according to the directions of the Pharmacopoeia the strength of the medicine will not be so liable to variation as Dr. Lewis has supposed.

Spielman, in his *Pharm. general.* mentions the dose as a dram. Here it is commonly given as a diaphoretic more largely; viz. from two or three drams to six.

K A L I

K A L I A C E T A T U M ,

ACETATED KALI.

Take of prepared Kali one pound.

Boil it, with a slow fire, in four or five times its quantity of distilled vinegar ; when the effervescence ceases add at different times more distilled vinegar, until one portion being nearly evaporated, the addition of another will excite no effervescence, which will happen when about twenty pounds of distilled vinegar have been used ; afterwards let it be dried slowly. An impure Salt will be left, which is to be melted for a little while with a slow fire ; then dissolved in water, and filtered through paper.

If the fusion has been properly performed, the strained liquor will be colourless ; if otherwise, it will be of a brown colour.

Lastly, evaporate this liquor, with a slow fire, in a shallow glass vessel ; sometimes stirring the salt that it may the sooner become dry ; which should then be kept in a vessel closely stopp.

The Salt ought to be very white, and to dissolve entirely, both in water and spirit of wine, without leaving any sediment. If the Salt, although white, should deposit any feculencies when dissolved in spirit of wine, the solution must be filtered through paper, and evaporated again to dryness.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Sal diureticus* of the former Dispensatory. The operator must be very careful, in melting the impure Salt, not to use too great an heat, or to keep it liquefied too long; a little should be occasionally taken out, and put into water; and, as soon as it begins to part freely with its black colour, the whole is to be removed from the fire. In the last drying, the heat must not be so great as to melt it; otherwise it will not prove totally soluble. L.

It is celebrated as a powerful diuretic in hydroptic cases, proving at the same time mildly laxative. The dose to adults is from a scruple to a dram or two.

KALI TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED KALI.

Take of prepared Kali one pound.

Crystals of Tartar three pounds.

Boiling distilled Water, one gallon.

To the Kali, dissolved in water, add gradually the crystals of Tartar powdered: filter the liquor, when cold, through paper; and, after due evaporation with a slow fire, set it by to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Tartarum solubile* of the former Dispensatory, and may be given to adults, from half an ounce to an ounce, as a mild purgative, &c.

KALI

KALI VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED KALI.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of the nitrous Acid two pounds.

Distilled Water two gallons.

Expel the superfluous acid, by exposing the salt to a strong fire, in an open vessel ; then boil it a little while in the water ; strain and set the liquor aside to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This neutral Salt, the *Tartarum vitriolatum* of the former Dispensatory, is of all others the most difficult of solution. It is of a taste moderately bitter, and has been given to adults, in doses of a scruple or half a dram, as a deobstruent ; and, in doses of four or five drams, as a mild cathartic, which does not pass off so hastily as the *Natron vitriolatum*. It is supposed, by some, to perform its office more completely, and to extend its action beyond the primæ viæ.

N A T R O N

NATRON TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED NATRON.

Take of Natron twenty ounces by weight.

Crystals of Tartar, powdered, two pounds.

Distilled Water, boiling, ten pints.

Dissolve the Natron in the water, and gradually add the crystals of Tartar. Filter the liquor through paper; evaporate and set it by to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This, commonly called *Rochelle Salt*, like *Kali Tartarisatum*, is decomposed by any acid having a greater affinity to its alkali than the acid of tartar, but does not liquefy on exposure to the air. It is given from an ounce to an ounce and a half as a mild purgative.

If Crystals of Tartar have not the superabundant Acid compleatly abstracted so as to be brought into the state of soluble Tartar, a Triple Salt will be produced.—Rather more Natron than is necessary ought therefore perhaps to be employed—for upon evaporating the remaining Liquor the superfluous Natron may be recovered—and if we proceed in the Evaporation we may afterwards procure the Soluble Tartar.

N A T R O N

NATRON VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED NATRON.

Take of the Salt which remains after the distillation of the muriatic Acid two pounds.

Distilled Water two pints and an half.

Expel the superfluous acid, by exposing the Salt to a strong fire, in an open vessel; then boil it a little in the water: strain the solution, and set it by to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This Salt, the *Sal Catharticus Glauberi* of the former Dispensatory, is in common use as a purgative, acting quickly and without griping; and may be given to adults in doses from six to ten drams.

N I T R U M

NITRUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED NITRE.

Take of Nitre two pounds.

Distilled Water four pints.

Boil the Nitre in the water until it is dissolved: strain the solution, and set it by to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

The usual method of evaporating solutions of Salts, in order to their crystallization, until a pellicle appears upon the surface fails in Nitre. Here, when the liquor becomes ready for forming crystals, if a little be taken up in a spoon as it cools, the Salt will begin to shew itself in small threads. P.

ALUMINIS

ALUMINIS PURIFICATIO.

PURIFICATION OF ALUM.

Take of Alum one pound.

Chalk one dram by weight.

Distilled Water two pints.

Boil a little while; strain, and set the liquor aside to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

The Chalk perfectly abstracts the superabundant Acid of the Alum, and precipitates any metallic or other foreign matter which might be combined with it—Alum thus purified seems also more easily soluble in water.

A L U M E N U S T U M.

BURNT ALUM.

Take of Alum half a pound.

Burn it in an earthen vessel as long as there is any ebullition.

R E M A R K.

This burning expels only the water, the acid still remaining. It is used externally to destroy what is generally called fungous flesh.

L

If

If the crystals of Salts contain any impurities, first wash them with the remaining liquor, and then with a little distilled water or rectified spirit of wine.

When crystals of any kind of Salt have formed in any liquor, pour off the remainder, and, if necessary, strain it. Evaporate a part of it, and set aside the rest to crystallize; and repeat the process as long as any pure crystals can be obtained.

M A G N E S I A

MAGNESIA ALBA.

WHITE MAGNESIA.

TAKE of vitriolated Magnesia.

Prepared Kali, of each two pounds.

Distilled Water, boiling, twenty pints.

Dissolve the vitriolated Magnesia and the prepared Kali separately, each in ten pints of water, and filter through paper; then mix them. Boil the liquor a little while, and strain it whilst hot through linen, upon which will remain the WHITE MAGNESIA; then pour upon it distilled water sufficient to dissolve, and wash out the vitriolated Kali.

R E M A R K.

Magnesia is a peculiar earth, forming with vitriolic acid a purgative salt easily soluble in water, whilst common absorbent earths with this acid form almost insoluble compounds.

In this process a double elective attraction takes place, the acid leaving the Magnesia for the Kali, whilst the fixed air from the Kali unites to the Magnesia; hence two new products, vitriolated Kali and aerated Magnesia. It is in general esteem for correcting acidity, and proves laxative when given from a scruple to a dram.

MAGNESIA USTA.

CALCINED MAGNESIA.

Take of white Magnesia four ounces by weight.

Expose it to a strong heat for two hours; and, when cold, put it into a glass vessel closely stopped.

REMARK.

Here the Magnesia is deprived of the fixed air, constituting more than half its weight, without being converted into a caustic lime, and remaining equally mild with the preceding aërated Magnesia. If sufficiently burned, it does not effervesce with acids, and therefore is held more applicable to complaints in the primæ viæ of adults, attended with flatulence, and often purges briskly in the dose of a dram or two.

I do not subscribe entirely to the doctrine contained in the former part of this remark; for although magnesia cannot, like calcareous earth, be converted into quicklime, yet I must suppose it governed in some measure by general laws, equally with other bodies deprived of fixed air; and that an attraction for the principle which has been expelled by fire must be exerted by the body thus deprived, and that in proportion to this disposition to re-combine with it causticity must more or less depend.

PRÆ-

PRÆPARATA E SULPHURE.

PREPARATIONS OF SULPHUR.

FLORES SULPHURIS LOTI.

WASHED FLOWERS OF SULPHUR.

TAKE of Flowers of Sulphur one pound.
Distilled water four pints.

Boil the Flowers of Sulphur a little while in the distilled water ; pour this away, wash off the acid with cold water ; and then dry the flowers.

R E M A R K.

Crude Sulphur is generally combined with a portion of arsenic, from which it is not always entirely freed by its sublimation into Flowers, as the arsenic, even in a low degree of heat, will often be sublimed along with it. The process therefore of boiling the Flowers of Sulphur in water not only washes away the adherent vitriolic acid, but deprives them also of any arsenic which might possibly be mixed with them in the sublimation.

KALI SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED KALI.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur by weight,
one ounce.

Prepared Kali, by weight, five
ounces.

Melt the Sulphur with a slow fire, and
then mix the Salt constantly stirring, until
they unite into an uniform mass.

R E M A R K.

This preparation, formerly called *Hepar Sulphuris*, has been of late strongly recommended, to prevent the effects of mineral poisons, by Mr. *Navier*.

OLEUM SULPHURATUM.

SULPHURATED OIL.

Take of Flowers of Sulphur, by weight, four ounces.

Olive-Oil, by weight, sixteen ounces.

Boil the Flowers of Sulphur with the Oil, in a pot slightly covered, until they are united,

In the same manner is made SULPHURATED PETROLEUM.

R E M A R K.

The operator must take care that the pipkin, or vessel, in which these preparations are boiled, be capable of holding at least three times the quantity of the ingredients. As soon as the mixture is nearly at the point of ebullition, it rarefies so much as certainly to run over the sides of the vessel, and flame in a dangerous manner, unless removed in time from the fire. The fire should be gentle for some time, and at length increased until the oil just bubbles, in which heat it should be kept until all the Sulphur appears dissolved. L.

SULPHUR PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR.

Take of sulphurated Kali six ounces by weight.

Distilled Water, by weight, one pound and an half.

Diluted vitriolic Acid, as much as is sufficient.

Boil the sulphurated Kali in the distilled water until it is dissolved. Filter the liquor through paper, and then add the diluted vitriolic Acid. Wash the precipitated powder with fresh portions of water until it becomes insipid.

R E M A R K.

This preparation is not so white as that of the last Dispensatory, which was made by boiling the sulphur with quicklime and precipitating with vitriolic acid; but it is thought by some to be more purgative.

PRÆPARATA EX ANTIMONIO.

PREPARATIONS OF ANTIMONY.

ANTIMONIUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ANTIMONY.

TAKE of Antimony, powdered, by weight eight ounces.

Nitre, powdered, two pounds.

Mix, and throw them by degrees into a crucible heated to a white heat. Burn the white matter about half an hour; and, when cold, powder it, and wash it with distilled water.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Calx Antimonii* of the last Dispensatory. The Nitre should be purified, and carefully dried,—the mixture injected, by a spoonful at

at a time, into a crucible of a *white* heat,—and care taken not to melt the calx. With regard to its virtues, *Vigani*, a chemist of the last century, had pronounced it to have no more effect than tobacco-pipe clay, and that a person gained £.2000 by this knowledge. Boerhaave has used a similar phrase. No wonder then that traders, as honest as *Vigani*'s acquaintance, substituted that clay in its stead, and that the medicine came into disuse. James's opinion of it may be seen in several places of his *Dispensatory*. It is, indeed, one of the mildest antimonials: but, if it be true that it proves emetic after long exposure to the air, and that by means of the black flux a regulus may be obtained from it—some effect may be presumed. The Translator hopes to be excused, if he says, that he prepared the *Calx lota* himself in 1741;—that he has ever since used it,—often designedly to excite nausea,—and continues deceived, if, when genuine, it is inefficacious. It is generally given in small doses, to promote a diaphoresis, from ten grains to a scruple.

We have no determinate idea of the common terms of red and white heat—Mr Wedgwood has contrived a thermometer for measuring the higher degrees of heat, and begins his scale with mark-

ing the red heat fully visible in day light zero or 0° , which is calculated to be equal to 1077° of Fahrenheit.—The white heat in which copper melts is 27° of Wedgewood, and 4587° of Fahrenheit; the welding heat of iron is also a white heat equal to 90° ; the melting heat of iron (130°) is likewise a white heat, and so on to 160° , the greatest heat which argillaceous vessels will bear, and which is still only a white heat; but which is equal to 21877° of Fahrenheit. *See Philosophical Transactions, Vol. 72.*

ANTIMONIUM MURIATUM.

MURIATED ANTIMONY.

Take of the Crocus of Antimony, powdered.

Vitriolic Acid, of each one pound.

Dried Sea-Salt two pounds.

Pour the vitriolic Acid into a retort, adding by degrees the Sea-salt and Crocus of Antimony, previously mixed; then distil in a sand-bath. Let the distilled matter be exposed to the air several days, and then pour the fluid part from the dregs.

A N T I-

ANTIMONIUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of Crocus of Antimony, powdered,
one pound and an half..

Crystals of Tartar two pounds.
Distilled Water two gallons.

Boil them in a glass vessel about a quarter
of an hour : filter the liquor through paper,
and set it by to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This seems to be the best method of preparing this medicine, called in the former Dispensatory *Tartarum emeticum* ; although some Chemists make it equally well with other preparations of Antimony. It is a medicine, which, from its safety, convenience of exhibition, and little taste, is in general use as an alterant and emetic. It may be given, in the former intention, to adults, from one eighth of a grain to one half ; in the latter, from one or two grains to four ; or in the way the French give their *Emétique en Lavage* ; that is, a full dose, largely diluted, is given by small portions, every half hour, until a vomiting succeeds.

ANTI-

ANTIMONIUM VITRIFACTUM.

VITRIFIED ATIMONY.

Take of powdered Antimony, by weight, four ounces,

Burn it in a broad earthen vessel, raising the fire gradually, and stirring with an iron rod until it no longer emits any smoke. With this powder fill two-thirds of a crucible, and fit on a cover: let the heat at first be moderate, and afterwards stronger, until it melts into a glass, which may be poured from the crucible.

CROCUS ATIMONII.

CROCUS OF ATIMONY.

Take of Antimony, powdered.

Nitre, powdered, of each one pound.

Sea-Salt one ounce by weight.

Mix, and put them by degrees into a crucible, in a white heat, and raise the fire until the mixture melts. Pour it out, and, when cold, separate it from the scoria.

R E M A R K.

This small quantity of Sea-salt considerably promotes the fusion, and its acid, in my opinion, may very much increase the activity of it as a medicine.

PULVIS

PULVIS ANTIMONIALIS.

ANTIMONIAL POWDER.

Take of Antimony, coarsely powdered,
Hartshorn-shavings, of each two
pounds.

Mix, and put them into a broad iron pot, heated to a white heat, stirring constantly, until the mass acquires a greyish colour. Powder it when cold, and put it into a coated crucible. Lute to it another crucible (with a small hole in the bottom) inverted: raise the fire by degrees again to a white heat, and keep it so for two hours. When cold, reduce it to a very fine powder.

R E M A R K.

A process like this was published many years ago in a private Dispensatory; and supposed to be that of *James*. It is given in similar doses, viz. from six to sixteen grains,—nor is it thought by some inferior in its effects.

SULPHUR ANTIMONII
PRÆCIPITATUM.

PRECIPITATED SULPHUR OF ANTIMONY.

Take of Antimony, powdered, two pounds.

Water of pure Kali four pints.

Distilled Water three pints.

Mix, and boil them with a slow fire for three hours, constantly stirring, and adding the distilled water as wanted; strain the hot ley through a double linen cloth, and into the liquor, whilst yet hot, drop by degrees as much diluted vitriolic acid as is sufficient to precipitate the Sulphur. Wash off, with warm water, the vitriolated Kali.

R E M A R K.

Sulphur of Antimony, in a dose of three or four grains, generally proves emetic; it is therefore oftener given as an alterant in very small doses. Foreigners separate the Sulphur precipitated at different affusions of the acid, employing the Sulphur of the *third* precipitation more freely, as being less active.

PRÆ-

PRÆPARATUM EX ARGENTO.

PREPARATION OF SILVER.

ARGENTUM NITRATUM.

NITRATED SILVER.

TAKE of Silver one ounce by weight.
Diluted nitrous Acid four ounces
by measure.

Dissolve the Silver in the nitrous Acid in a glafs vessel upon warm fand ; then let it be dried with an heat gently raised : afterwards melt it in a crucible, (carefully avoiding too much heat) and pour it into moulds of a convenient form.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Causticum Lunare* of the former Dispensatory. The Silver ought to be pure, and the crucible

crucible large enough to hold five or six times the quantity of the dry matter, to allow for its swelling and ebullition. The fire must be moderate until this ebullition ceases, and the matter becomes consistent; then increased, until it flows thin at the bottom like oil, when it is to be poured into moulds previously heated and greased; and, when congealed, taken out, wiped clean from the grease, and put into glass vessels closely stopped.

In want of iron moulds, Lewis directs holes to be made, with a smooth and greased stick, in tobacco-pipe clay, into which the melted matter may be poured.

PRÆPARATA E FERRO·

PREPARATIONS OF IRON.

FERRUM AMMONIACALE.

AMMONIACAL IRON.

TAKE of iron Filings one pound.
Sal ammoniac two pounds.

Mix, and sublime. Rub together what remains at the bottom of the vessel with the sublimed matter, and again sublime.

R E M A R K.

To succeed in this preparation, (the *Flores Martiales* of the last dispensatory,) Lewis, says, it will be useful to mix well the ingredients, to moisten them with a little water, to dry the mass, and to powder it in an iron mortar, repeating this thrice. In this direction he is followed by the Swedish Dispensatory. He adds, that the success of the process depends on raising the fire *hastily*, to prevent the Sal ammoniac

ammoniac from subliming before the greater heat enables it to carry up a sufficient quantity of iron ; that, hence, the most proper vessel is an iron pot, to which is luted an earthen jar, having a small hole in its bottom for the escape of elastic vapours ; and that, by this method, flowers of a deep orange-colour often rise at the first sublimation.

FERRI RUBIGO.

RUST OF IRON.

Take of iron Filings one pound.

Expose them to the air, often moistening them with water, until they are corroded ; then rub the rust in an iron mortar, and with distilled water wash away the finest part of the powder.

But the remainder, which cannot by a moderate trituration be reduced into powder so easy to be washed away, must be again moistened, and exposed to the air, and treated as before. Let the powder thus washed away subside ; and then evaporate it to dryness.

FERRUM TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron one pound.

Powdered Crystals of Tartar two pounds.

Mix them with distilled water into a thick paste, and expose it to the air, in a wide glass vessel, for eight days; dry it in a sand bath, and then rub it to a very fine powder.

FERRUM VITRIOLATUM.

VITRIOLATED IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron,

Vitriolic Acid, of each, by weight, eight ounces.

Distilled Water three pints.

Mix them in a glass vessel; and, when the ebullition has ceased, place the mixture for some time upon hot sand; then pour off the liquor;

liquor; filter it through paper; and, after proper evaporation, set it aside to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Sal Martis* of the last Dispensatory. The operator must be careful to make the mixture under a chimney, to avoid the inflammable vapour which arises from it. Sometimes particles of copper are mixed or combined with the iron, rendering the Salt impure, which may be known by dropping a little *Aqua Ammoniæ puræ* into some of the solution, which will change it to a sapphirine colour. It is given, as being stronger, in smaller doses than the former preparations of Iron, viz. from half a grain to three or four grains in cases of debility of fibre, chlorosis, &c.

PRÆPARATA ex HYDRARGYRO.

PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSILVER.

C A L O M E L A S.

C A L O M E L.

TAKE of muriated Quicksilver one pound.

Purified Quicksilver, by weight, nine ounces.

Rub them together until the globules disappear; and sublime: then rub all together again, and sublime; and in the same manner repeat the sublimation four times. Afterwards rub the matter into a very fine powder, and wash it with boiling distilled water.

R E M A R K.

It is of the utmost consequence that the ingredients be perfectly united before the sublimation is begun. The person, who rubs the sublimate with

the

the Quicksilver, should cover his mouth and nostrils, as is usual in powdering Cantharides, &c. it being difficult to prevent the lighter particles of the sublimate from affecting the mouth and eyes.

Lewis recommends, as a precaution, to sprinkle the sublimate with a little rectified spirit during the triture; which, he says, will not impede the union of the ingredients, or prejudice the sublimation; but that, if this be done, it is better not at first to cover the subliming vessel with a cap of paper, as is usual, but to defer it until the mixture begins to sublime,—that the spirit may escape.

The marks of the sublimate being perfectly *dulcified*, are its being insipid, and not soluble except by long boiling in a large portion of *distilled* water. If the water has taken up any part of it, on dropping an alkaline solution into the decoction, it will grow turbid; if not, it will continue limpid.

Calomel is in common use for the Lues Venerea, in doses from one grain to five; and is, perhaps, one of the safest, as well as one of the most efficacious remedies, in a variety of diseases, to which a sound judgment may render it applicable.

168 PREPARATIONS OF QUICKSILVER.

CALX HYDRARGYRI ALBA.

WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of muriated Quicksilver,

Sal ammoniac,

Water of prepared Kali, of each
half a pound.

Dissolve first the Sal ammoniac, and afterwards the muriated Quicksilver, in distilled water, and then add the water of prepared Kali. Wash the precipitated powder until it becomes insipid.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Mercurius precipitatus albus* of the former Dispensatory, and generally used in liniments externally. If adulterated with Ceruse, this is left upon burning some of it, as mentioned in a following remark, upon *Hydrarg. nitrat. ruber*.

HYDRAR-

HYDRARGYRUS ACETATUS.

ACETATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver,

Diluted nitrous Acid, of each half
a pound.

Acetated Kali, three ounces.

Warm distilled Water, by mea-
sure, two pints.

Mix the Quicksilver with the nitrous Acid, in a glass vessel, and digest with a gentle heat for twenty four hours, that the Quicksilver may be dissolved. Pour this nitrated Quicksilver into a solution of the acetated Kali, previously made in the warm water (heated to about 90 degrees) and the acetated Quicksilver is precipitated.—Wash this first with cold distilled water, and then dissolve it in as much boiling distilled water as is sufficient for the purpose.—Filter the solution through paper, and set it aside to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

This is said to form the basis of *Keyser's* pills, and may be given, like Calomel, in doses of a few grains, in similar disorders and intentions.

This

This preparation (*Hydrargyrus acetatus*) was directed to be made by precipitating the Quicksilver with water of Kali, and re-dissolving it in the acetous Acid, &c. (See *Pharm.* 1788.)—The process is now considerably improved; for although in medicines of great activity I would not generally prefer a preparation depending upon a double elective attraction, yet, in the present instance, the formula is very complete and elegant.

HYDRARGYRUS CALCINATUS.

CALCINED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver one pound.

Expose the Quicksilver, in a flat-bottomed glass cucurbit, to a sand-heat of 600 degrees, until it becomes a red powder.

R E M A R K.

This is one of the most active preparations of Quicksilver, and may be given, with caution, from half a grain to two grains, where mercurials are thought proper.—In larger doses it becomes violently emetic or purgative.

HYDRARGYRUS CUM CRETA.

QUICKSILVER WITH CHALK.

Take of purified Quicksilver, by weight,
three ounces.

Prepared Chalk, by weight, five
ounces.

Rub them together until the globules dil-
appear.

R E M A R K.

This medicine, formerly called *Mercurius abcalifatus*, is said, by Cheyne, Huxham, and others, to be, when properly prepared, an useful alterative in venereal cases and obstructions of the viscera; in doses, to adults, from ten grains to a scruple or half a dram. Purgatives are often joined with it, to prevent its producing a ptyalism.

HYDRAR-

HYDRARGYRUS *cum* SULPHURE.

QUICKSILVER WITH SULPHUR.

Take of purified Quicksilver,
Flowers of Sulphur, of each one
pound.

Rub them together until the globules dis-
appear.

HUDRARGYRUS MURIATUS.

MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver, two pounds.
Vitriolic Acid, thirty ounces.
Dried Sea-salt, four pounds.

Mix the Quicksilver with the vitriolic Acid, in a glass vessel, and boil in a sand-heat to dryness. Mix it, when cold, with the Sea-salt, in a glass vessel ; then sublime in a glass cublict, with an heat gradually raised ; and lastly, separate the sublimed matter from the scoria.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Mercurius corrosivus sublimatus* of the former Dispensatory, which, at the time that was published, was prepared by few of our Apothecaries or Chemists, but was generally imported from Holland. It has now been, for some years, prepared by several chemists in London, and large quantities exported to foreign countries.

The Dutch sublimate was long suspected to be adulterated with arsenic, and is asserted to be so, by *Piderit*, so lately as 1782. (*Pharmac. ration.*) When such a sophistication is by some particular management effected, it may be detected by the peculiar smell of garlic, which is perceived upon throwing it on burning coals. Experiments, however, have lately proved that arsenic does not sublime with an heat which elevates muriated Quicksilver: but a stronger argument against such sophistication is,—that arsenic is not necessary to increase the product,—as such increase can be effected without the admixture of any arsenic at all.

The operator should be careful to avoid the pernicious fumes, which arise on mixing the vitriolic acid with the Quicksilver, and to choose for the sublimation a glass cucurbit, of which the ingredients will occupy only one-third. In this process,
the

the vitriolic acid, after it has changed the Quicksilver to a white calx, and the sea-salt, has been added, unites with the basis of the sea-salt, forming Natron Vitriolatum, or *Glauber's Salt*; whilst the muriatic acid, which is thereby set free, unites with the Quicksilver, and, assisted by the increasing heat, sublimes with it in the form of a white crystalline mass, which adheres to the upper part of the cucurbit.

This preparation is a very strong active poison,—yet a solution of it was given to the Translator repeatedly, as an emetic, fifty years ago. It has been employed in very small doses as an alterative, in venereal cases, for more than a century; but its use was not generally known until *Van Swieten*, about the middle of this, warmly recommended it, and not unjustly.

HYDRARGYRUS MURIATUS MITIS.

MILD MURIATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver,

Diluted nitrous Acid, of each half
a pound.

Mix

Mix them in a glass vessel, and wait until the Quicksilver is dissolved. Then, in a boiling heat, dissolve the nitrated Quicksilver, and pour it out immediately into a glass vessel, where there is another boiling solution, consisting of

Sea-salt, by weight, four ounces.

Distilled Water, eight pints.

After the powder has subsided, let the clear liquor, which swims at the top, be poured off, and the remaining powder washed repeatedly with hot water, until it becomes insipid. Then let it be dried on filtering paper, with a gentle heat.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Mercurius dulcis præcipitatus* of the *Pharm. Lond.* fol. 1721, p. 145,—adopted by the *Edinburgh*, 1744, under the name of *Merc. præcip. albus*,—and, since that, by the *Swedish Dispensatory*, after the improvement of *Scheele*, under the name of *Mercurius dulcis*.

Scheele's direction is,—that, when the acid appears no longer to act upon the Quicksilver, the solution

solution must be made nearly to boil, and continued in that heat for *three or four hours*, now and then shaking the vessel,—towards the end making it boil gently, for a quarter of an hour. See more on this subject in *Scheele's Essays*, and the *Notes of Dr. Beddoes*.

As it has been supposed by many to be a new invention of *Scheele*, and being recommended by him as an easy and cheap substitute for Calomel, it has come pretty much into use; but the testimonies, before the Committee, of its good effects, not being consonant with each other, the College did not think proper to substitute it for a medicine of such established character as Calomel, but introduced this for future trial. It is given in doses similar to those of Calomel.

Notwithstanding any doubt that might hitherto or may still be entertained, concerning the nature of this mild mercurial, I feel no hesitation in saying, that it is equal and similar to Calomel in every respect,—and that the muriatic acid is here as perfectly saturated and combined with the Quicksilver, as in the more tedious and expensive process for the preparation of Calomel.

HYDRARGYRUS-NITRATUS RUBER.

RED NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver,
Nitrous Acid, of each one pound.
Muriatic Acid, one dram by weight.

Mix them in a glass vessel, and dissolve the Quicksilver in a sand-bath; then raise the fire, until the matter forms into red crystals.

R E M A R K.

This preparation is the *Mercurius corrosivus ruber* of the former Dispensatory. Its sparkling appearance, which is improved by the muriatic Acid, and which is generally considered as a test of its genuineness and strength, is presently lost, if the Calx is not removed from the fire soon after it has acquired it. If adulteration with Minium is suspected, it is discovered by the duller hue, but more certainly by burning some of it in a spoon; for the pure will deflagrate entirely, and the adulterated will leave the minium or other impurities behind.

It is chiefly used by the Surgeons, as a cathartic, in applications to foul ulcers, or to their callous edges, and to corrode fungous excrescencies or granulations.

HYDRARGYRUS PURIFICATUS.

PURIFIED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quicksilver,

Filings of Iron, of each four pounds,

Rub them together, and distil from an iron vessel.

R E M A R K.

If a retort is made use of, the neck should be considerably inclined downwards, and the receiver filled, almost to the neck of the retort, with cold water, lest the heated Quicksilver, falling on the bottom, should crack the glass; and the fire raised no higher than is sufficient to elevate the Quicksilver. L.

HYDRARGYRUS SULPHURATUS
RUBER.

RED SULPHURATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quicksilver, purified, forty ounces.

Sulphur eight ounces, both by weight.

Mix

Mix the Quicksilver with the melted Sulphur; and, if the mixture takes fire, extinguish it by covering the vessel; afterwards reduce the mass to powder, and sublime it.

REMEMBER.

This preparation, was, in the last Dispensatory, called *Cinnabaris-facititia*. The mixture of the Quicksilver and Sulphur, here directed, is very apt to take fire, and a considerable explosion frequently happens (especially if the process is too hastily conducted) as soon as it grows consistent, when the pot, or vessel, must be immediately close covered with a wooden cover. In the sublimation, also, care must be taken to prevent the matter blocking up the neck of the bolt-head. By introducing at times an iron wire, somewhat heated, into its neck, the operator may be assured when the danger of this is approaching, and prevent mischief, by cautiously raising the vessel higher from the fire. L.

This medicine is employed in cutaneous eruptions, but chiefly in fumigations for venereal ulcers. It has also been given, and formerly much depended upon when joined with Musk, to patients bitten by a mad dog,—in epilepsies, &c.

HYDRARGYRUS VITRIOLATUS.

VITRIOLATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of Quicksilver purified, one pound.
Vitriolic Acid, fifteen ounces.

Mix them in a glass vessel, and heat by degrees, until they unite. Let the whole be perfectly dried with a strong fire, and then pour upon it a large portion of hot distilled water. The mass immediately becomes yellow, and falls to powder. Rub the powder with this water in a glass mortar. After it has subsided, pour off the water; and wash the powder with distilled water, until it becomes insipid.

R E M A R K.

In this process, the pernicious fumes are to be avoided. The product is the *Mercurius emeticus flavus* of the former Dispensatory, which, in doses to adults of five or six grains, is an emetic acting very briskly, as the Translator has himself sensibly felt; and, if he is not deceived, evacuating more copiously

copiously than many of the safer emetics;—but it certainly ought not to be employed without caution and attention. As an alterative, it has been employed, in small doses, like other preparations of Quicksilver, alone, or in conjunction with other remedies, in venereal as well as other complaints,—not unsuccessfully.

This seems to be very improperly called Hydrargyrus Vitriolatus—for the vitriolic acid is decomposed upon the Quicksilver and its oxygenous part remains combined with it in the state of a true Oxyd—we might (as the College uses the Expression) probably call it Calx Hydrargyri flava, if the term Calx could be strictly applicable to a compound body—but notwithstanding the white Precipitate, which is at least equally a compound substance, is denominated a Calx we cannot by any means allow its propriety.—This observation will also apply to the general expression, Calcination of metals.

PRÆPARATA E PLUMBO.

PREPARATIONS OF LEAD.

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI.

WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

TAKE of Litharge two pounds and four ounces.

Distilled Vinegar one gallon.

Mix, and boil to six pints, constantly stirring the liquor. Set it aside, until the feculencies have subsided, and then strain.

R E M A R K.

This is only used externally; but, even in this way, it has been said to produce mischievous effects. The Committee of the last Dispensatory, apprehending some danger from the use of saturnine medicines, rejected this, amongst others. The present Committee, sensible how impossible it is to guard against the misapplications of ignorance and rashness,

rashness, have now thought proper to replace it; for, whilst Physicians seemed to avoid, or forget, the preparations of Lead, the empirical recommendations of a foreigner have made this a very popular and favourite remedy.

CERUSSA ACETATA.

ACETATED CERUSE.

Take of Ceruse one pound.

Distilled Vinegar one gallon and an half.

Boil the Ceruse with the Vinegar until it is saturated; then filter through paper, and, after proper evaporation, set it aside to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

Ceruse being liable to adulteration with Whiting, or calcareous earth, that species of it, called *Flake Lead*, is to be preferred. This preparation was called in the former Dispensatory *Saccharum Saturni*, and there directed to be made in a leaden vessel. The Ceruse should be finely powdered before the

N 4

Vinegar

Vinegar is poured upon it, and stirred now and then during the boiling.

Its use is chiefly external. Internally employed by the cautious and skilful, it is a most useful medicine;—by the ignorant, a dangerous poison. Colics, contracted limbs, tremors, palsies, &c. are the consequences of its abuse; and to such complaints workers in lead are unfortunately and unavoidably exposed.

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PRÆPARATUM E STANNO.

PREPARATION OF TIN.

STANNI PULVIS.

POWDER OF TIN.

TAKE of Tin four ounces.

Melt it, and take off the scum :—then pour it into a clean iron vessel ; shake it or rub it to powder, and pass the finer part of it through a hair sieve.

R E M A R K.

This Powder of Tin is intended as an anthelmintic, and may be given to children from ten grains to a scruple ;—to adults, from one dram to two, or more.

PRÆPARATA

PRÆPARATÆ ZINCO.

PREPARATIONS OF ZINC.

ZINCUM CALCINATUM.

CALCINED ZINC.

TAKE of Zinc, broken into small pieces, eight ounces.

Cast the Zinc, at different times, into a large, deep, and inclined crucible, heated to a white heat, putting upon it another crucible in such manner that the air may have free access to the burning Zinc.

Take out the Calx as soon as it is formed, and separate its white and lighter part by passing it through a sieve.

REMARKS.

This Calx of Zinc is more pure than Tutty or Pompholyx, and therefore supposed fitter for medical

dical purposes. It has been strongly recommended by Gaubius, in doses, to adults, from one grain to four or five, in epileptic complaints. It has been given since more largely,—not without, too often, disappointing expectation.

ZINCUM VITRIOLATUM PURIFICATUM.

PURIFIED VITRIOLATED ZINC.

Take of white Vitriol one pound.

Vitriolic Acid one dram, by weight.

Boiling distilled Water, three pints.

Mix, and filter through paper. After a proper evaporation, set it aside, in a cold place, to crystallize.

R E M A R K.

White Vitriol, or vitriolated Zinc, contains sometimes a slight impregnation of copper, and more

more of a ferruginous matter; it therefore wants some depuration. It is one of the quickest in operation of those emetics which are esteemed safe, in doses, to adults, from fifteen grains to a scruple or half a dram.

Notwithstanding the preceding observation I cannot suppose that either the Iron or the Copper is ever in such Quantity as materially to injure the vitriolated Zinc as a medicine—neither does the method proposed seem the best calculated to separate them from the Zinc—for if vitriolic Acid be added the Iron or Copper will be more likely to remain united to it, and so crystallize together with the vitriolated Zinc; whereas a small addition of Zinc would precipitate the other metals by depriving them of their Acid, and the vitriolated Zinc would thus become perfectly pure.

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A Q U A E D I S T I L L A T E.

D I S T I L L E D W A T E R S.

A Q U A D I S T I L L A T A.

D I S T I L L E D W A T E R .

T A K E of Spring-water ten gallons.

First distil four pints, which are to be thrown away; and then draw off four gallons. This water is to be kept in a glass bottle, with a glass stopper.

A Q U A A N E T H I.

D I L L - W A T E R .

Take of Dill bruised, one pound.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent
an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

A Q U A

AQUA CINNAMOMI:

CINNAMON-WATER.

Take of Cinnamon bruised one pound.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent
an empyreuma.

Macerate for twenty-four hours, and draw
off one gallon.

AQUA FÆNICULI:

FENNEL-WATER.

Take of Sweet Fennel, bruised, one pound.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent
an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

AQUA

AQUA MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

PEPPERMINT-WATER.

Take of Peppermint, dried, one pound and an half

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallön.

AQUA MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPEARMINT-WATER.

Take of Spearmint, dried, one pound and an half.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

A Q U A

A Q U A P I M E N T O.

PIMENTO-WATER.

Take of Pimento, bruised, half a pound.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Macerate for four-and-twenty hours, and draw off one gallon.

A Q U A P U L E G I I.

PENNYROYAL-WATER.

Take of Pennyroyal, dried, one pound and an half.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

A Q U A

A Q U A R O S Æ.

R O S E - W A T E R.

Take of fresh Damask Roses, six pounds.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

We have ordered most of the Waters to be distilled from the dried herbs, because we cannot procure them fresh at all times of the year: but whenever these are used, their weight must be increased in proportion. Whether the fresh or the dried herbs are employed, the operator may vary the weight according to the season in which they have been produced and collected.

O

Herbs

Herbs and seeds, kept longer than a year are not so proper for the distillation of Waters.

To every gallon of these Waters, add five ounces of Proof-spirit.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS DISTILLATI.

DISTILLED SPIRITS.

A L K O H O L.

TAKE of rectified Spirit of Wine one
gallon.

Prepared Kali, made hot, one
pound and an half.

Pure Kali, one ounce by
weight.

Mix the Spirit of Wine with the pure Kali,
and afterwards add one pound of the hot pre-
pared Kali ; shake, and digest them for
twenty-four hours. Pour off the Spirit, and
to it add the rest of the prepared Kali, and
distil in a water-bath. Keep it in a vessel
well stopped.

The prepared Kali must be heated to 300° .

The specific gravity of the Alkohol is to
that of distilled water as ,815 to 1,000.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI.

SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ETHER.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine,
Vitriolic Acid, of each one pound.

Pour in, by a little at a time, the Acid to the Spirit, and mix them by shaking; then distil, with a slow fire, the Spirit of vitriolic Ether into a tubulated receiver, to which another recipient is fitted,—until sulphurous vapours begin to rise from the retort.

If you take another receiver, and continue the distillation, a small portion of the Oil of Wine will come over, which may be kept for use.

R E M A R K.

For the precautions necessary on mixing vitriolic Acid with rectified vinous Spirits, and the instruments,—see Remark on *Oil of Wine*. A long range of adopters has not been found necessary.

The College of Edinburgh directs the distillation, from sand previously heated, into a receiver

kept cool with snow;—the liquor to boil at first, to continue boiling till one-fourth is drawn off, and then to raise the retort from the sand. On this ebullition of the mixture the success depends, (*Morris Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. 2.*) what comes over before ebullition being mere vinous spirit. *Bucquet, Règne végétal. tom. 2.*

The use of repeatedly committing to distillation the Acid residuum, each time with a smaller quantity of Alkohol, see in a paper read by *Cadet* to *l'Acad. des Sc. Ann. 1774.*

ÆTHER VITRIOLICUS.

VITRIOLIC ETHER.

Take of the Spirit of vitriolic Ether, two pounds.

Water of pure Kali, one ounce by measure.

Shake them together, and distil, with a gentle heat, fourteen ounces.

R E M A R K.

The use of the *pure* Kali, is to arrest any uncombined vitriolic Acid in the spirit of vitriolic Ether.

O 3

Ether,

Ether, the most light, volatile, and inflammable, of all fluids, is with difficulty preserved from exhalation. It has been supposed not miscible with water, but *Count Lauragais* has shewn that ten parts of Water dissolve one of Ether, and that the Ether which swims on the surface of Water is the surplus, which the Water cannot dissolve. It is therefore to be preserved, *without Water*, in a phial, the stopper of which is ground exactly to its mouth, and a piece of bladder tied over it.

Given internally, it is a powerful tonic and anti-spasmodic in dyspepsy, hysterical spasms, &c. in doses, from 10 or 12 drops, to 5i or more, on a lump of sugar,—or in syrup, diluted with water;—which should be swallowed quick, as it exhales with great celerity. Externally, it is applied in pains of the head, teeth, &c.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS NITROSI.

SPIRIT OF NITROUS ETHER.

Take of rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Nitrous Acid half a pound.

Mix by pouring the acid upon the spirit, and distil, with a gentle heat, one pound ten ounces.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

The operator will take care not to invert the order of mixing, lest a violent effervescence should disperse the matter in noxious red fumes. The mixture is made most safely under a chimney, by pouring the acid through a funnel with a long stem (bent as mentioned p. 121) upon the Spirit by small portions at a time, shaking the vessel as soon as the effervescence succeeding each addition ceases, and before any fresh addition is made.— During the action of the fluids on each other, the vessel should be lightly covered ;—if close stopped, it will burst ;—if left open, the more valuable parts will exhale. The method of mixing these fluids, used, by the very modest and ingenious Dr. Black, for nitrous Ether, whether proper for the preparation here intended or not, deserves to be mentioned, as given, it is said, by Dr. Webster.

On two ounces of the strong acid, put into a phial, the Doctor pours, slowly and gradually, about an equal quantity of water ; which, by being made to trickle down the sides of the phial, floats on the surface of the acid without mixing with it. He then adds, in the same cautious manner, three ounces of highly-rectified spirit of wine, which, in its turn, floats on the surface of the water. By these means the three fluids are kept separate, on account of their specific gravities, and a stratum of water is interposed between the acid

and the spirit. The phial is now set in a cool place ; the acid gradually ascends, and the spirit descends through the water. *Lewis D. Edinb. Ed.*

The heat must be gentle, otherwise the vessels may be endangered, especially if a tubulated receiver is not employed. The mixing the product with Kali is not here necessary, as the College has ascertained the quantity to be drawn.

Spirit of nitrous Ether, the *Spiritus nitri dulcis* of the former Dispensatory, has been long in use, as an antispasmodic and diuretic, from twenty drops to a dram ; and, with proper additions, diaphoretic.

S P I R I T U S A M M O N I A E.

SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Proof-spirit of Wine three pints.

Sal Ammoniac, four ounces, by weight.

Pot-ash, six ounces, by weight.

Mix, and distil, with a slow fire, one pint and an half.

R E M A R K.

As the Sal Ammoniac is decomposed by the Pot-ash, the Ammonia is dissolved in the Spirit : From the residuum of this, and also of the following preparation, Muriatic Acid might be procured by distilling with vitriolic Acid.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ FOETIDUS.

FETID SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Proof-spirit of Wine six pints.

Sal ammoniac one pound.

Afa-fœtida four ounces by weight.

Pot-ash one pound and an half.

Mix, and distil with a slow fire, five pints.

SPIRITUS ANISI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF ANISE.

Take of Anise,

Angelica-seed, of each, bruised,
half a pound.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water, sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS

S P I R I T U S C A R U I.

S P I R I T O F C A R A W A Y.

Take of Caraway, bruised, half a pound.
Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.
Spring Water sufficient to prevent
an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

S P I R I T U S C I N N A M O N I.

S P I R I T O F C I N N A M O N.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, one pound.
Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.
Spring Water sufficient to prevent
an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

S P I R I T U S

SPIRITUS JUNIPERI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF JUNIPER.

Take of Juniper-berries, bruised, one pound.

Caraway.

Sweet-fennel, of each bruised, one ounce and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ.

SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of fresh Lavender one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Distil in a water-bath five pints.

SPIRITUS

SPIRITUS LAVENDULÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF LAVENDER.

Take of Spirit of Lavender three pints.

—of Rosemary one pint.

Cinnamon bruised,

Nutmeg bruised, of each, half an ounce by weight.

Red Saunders one ounce by weight.

Digest for ten days and strain.

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ PIPERITIDIS.

SPIRIT OF PEPPERMINT.

Take of Peppermint, dried, one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPI-

SPIRITUS MENTHÆ SATIVÆ.

SPIRIT OF SPEARMINT.

Take of Spearmint, dried, one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

SPIRITUS NUCLEI FRUCTUS MYRISTICÆ, SIVE NUCIS MOSCHATÆ.

SPIRIT OF NUTMEG.

Take of Nutmeg, bruised, two ounces by weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

S P I R I T U S P I M E N T O.

S P I R I T O F P I M E N T O.

Take of Pimento, bruised, two ounces, by weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

S P I R I T U S P U L E G I I.

S P I R I T O F P E N N Y R O Y A L.

Take of Pennyroyal, dried, one pound and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent an empyreuma.

Draw off one gallon.

S P I -

SPIRITUS RAPHANI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF HORSE-RADISH.

Take of fresh Horse-radish,

Dried outer-rind of Seville Oranges,
of each two pounds.

Fresh Garden Scurvy-graſs four
pounds.

Nutmeg, bruised, one ounce by
weight.

Proof-spirit of Wine two gallons.

Spring Water sufficient to prevent
empyreuma.

Draw off two gallons.

SPIRITUS RORIS MARINI.

SPIRIT OF ROSEMARY.

Take of fresh tops of Rosemary one pound
and an half.

Proof-spirit of Wine one gallon.

Distil in a water-bath five pints.

D E C O C T A, &c.

D E C O C T I O N S, &c.

D E C O C T U M C I N C H O N Æ, S I V E C O R T I C I S
P E R U V I A N I.

D E C O C T I O N O F C I N C H O N A, O R P E R U V I A N B A R K.

T A K E of Cinchona, powdered, one ounce by weight,

Distilled Water one pint, and three ounces by measure.

Boil, for ten minutes, in a covered vessel, and strain the liquor whilst hot.

R E M A R K.

The propriety of boiling the Bark in a close vessel, and for so short a time, to those who have observed the peculiar odour exhaled, added to what Beaumé observes of its decomposition and destruction by long boiling, will appear evident.

D E C O C -

DECOCTUM CORNU CERVI.

DECOCTION OF HARTSHORN.

Take of Hartshorn burnt and prepared two ounces by weight.

Gum Arabic six drams by weight.

Distilled Water three pints.

Boil, constantly stirring, to two pints, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This decoction, though a much weaker absorbent than the *Mistura Cretacea*, is much more agreeable to most people. It is used as common drink in fevers attended with laxity of bowels.

DECOCTUM PRO ENEMATE.

DECOCTION FOR A CLYSTER.

Take of the dried Leaves of Mallow one ounce by weight.

Dried Chamomile half an ounce by weight.

Water one pint.

Boil, and strain.

DECOCTUM PRO FOMENTO.

DECOCTION FOR FOMENTATION.

Take of Southernwood.

Sea-wormwood.

Chamomile, of each dried, one ounce by weight.

Dried Bay-leaves half an ounce by weight.

Distilled Water six pints.

Boil them a little, and strain.

DECOCTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

DECOCTION OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of white Hellebore, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Water two pints.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two ounces by weight.

Boil the Hellebore in the water to a pint: and when the liquor is cold and strained, add the spirit.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

This is a very efficacious application in defedations of the skin, as in Tinea, &c. It may be diluted at discretion.

D E C O C T U M H O R D E I.

DECOCTION OF BARLEY.

Take of Barley-husked two ounces by weight.

Distilled Water four pints.

Wash the Barley with cold water from any adhering impurities : then pour upon it about half a pint of water, and boil it a little time. Let this water be thrown away ; then add the distilled water boiling to the Barley, and boil down to two pints, and strain.

D E C O C T U M H O R D E I C O M P O S I T U M.

C O M P O U N D D E C O C T I O N O F B A R L E Y.

Take of decoction of Barley two pints.

Figs, sliced, two ounces by weight.

P 2

Liquorice

Liquorice cut and bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Raisins stoned, two ounces.

Distilled Water one pint.

Boil to two pints, and strain.

DECOCTUM SAR^SAPARILLÆ.

DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla sliced, six ounces by weight.

Distilled Water eight pints.

Macerate the Sarsaparilla for two hours with an heat of about 195° ; then take it out and bruise it; and again macerate it in the liquor for two hours. Then boil the liquor to four pints, press it out, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This decoction has been much recommended in venereal complaints, after mercurials had failed—Ibij have been given in every 24 hours in divided doses. See *Med. Obs. & Inq. Vol. 1.*

DE-

DECOCTUM SARSAPARILLÆ COMPO-
SITUM.

COMPOUND DECOCTION OF SARSAPARILLA.

Take of Sarsaparilla, cut and bruised, six
ounces by weight.

Bark of the Root of Sassafras,
Shavings of Guaiacum-wood,
Liquorice bruised, of each one
ounce by weight.

Mezereon three drams by weight.

Distilled Water ten pints.

Macerate, with a gentle heat, for six hours;
then boil down to five pints, and towards the
end of the boiling add the Mezereon, and
strain the liquor.

R E M A R K.

This decoction is given in doses, from $\frac{3}{4}$ iv to $\frac{3}{4}$ vij, four times a day, in veneral nodes, &c.
See *Mezereon* in the *Mat. Med.*

A medicine, which has had a considerable sale
under the name of the *Lisbon Diet Drink*, is said
to be a decoction of $\frac{3}{4}$ ij of Sarsaparilla, $\frac{3}{4}$ ss of
Mezereon,

Mezereon, and ȝij of crude Antimony, with Liquorice, &c. boiled in lbx to lbv. See *Murray, App. Vol. 1. p. 338.*

DECOCTUM ULMI.

DECOCTION OF ELM.

Take of fresh Elm, bruised, four ounces by weight.

Distilled Water four pints.

Boil to two pints, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This is given, in cutaneous eruptions, in doses, from four to eight ounces twice a day. See *Elm-bark* in the Mat. Med.

MUCI-

MUCILAGO AMYLI.

MUCILAGE OF STARCH.

Take of Starch three drams by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Rub the Starch, by degrees adding the distilled water ; and then boil it a little.

MUCILAGO ARABICI GUMMI.

MUCILAGE OF GUM ARABIC.

Take of Gum Arabic, powdered, four ounces by weight.

Boiling distilled Water eight ounces by measure.

Rub the gum with the water until it is dissolved.

MUCILAGO SEMINIS CYDONII MALI.

MUCILAGE OF QUINCE-SEED.

Take of Quince-seeds one dram by weight.
 Distilled Water eight ounces by measure.

Boil with a slow fire for ten minutes ;
 then strain it through linen.

MUCILAGO TRAGACANTHÆ.

MUCILAGE OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth, powdered, half an ounce by weight.

Distilled Water, ten ounces by measure.

Macerate with a gentle heat until the Tragacanth is dissolved.

INFUSUM

INFUSUM GENTIANÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND INFUSION OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian, sliced, one dram by weight.

Dried outer Rind of Seville Orange, one dram and an half by weight.

Outer Rind of fresh Lemon, half an ounce by weight.

Boiling Water twelve ounces by measure.

Macerate for one hour, and strain.

INFUSUM ROSÆ.

INFUSION OF THE ROSE.

Take of the dried red Rose, half an ounce by weight.

Vitriolic Acid diluted, three drams by weight.

Boiling distilled Water two pints and an half.

Double-refined Sugar one ounce and an half.

First

First pour the Water upon the Roses in a glass vessel ; then add the diluted vitriolic Acid, and macerate for half an hour ; strain the liquor when cold, and add the sugar.

INFUSUM SENNÆ SIMPLEX.

SIMPLE INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one ounce and an half by weight.

Ginger, powdered, one dram by weight.

Boiling distilled Water one pint.

Macerate, for one hour, in a covered vessel : and when the liquor is cold, strain.

INFUSUM SENNÆ TARTARISATUM.

TARTARISED INFUSION OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one ounce and an half by weight.

Coriander bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Cryſtals

Cryſtals of Tartar two drams by weight.

Distilled Water one pint.

Boil the Cryſtals of Tartar in the water until they are diſſolved; then pour the water, yet boiling upon the Senna and Seeds. Ma- cerate for an hour in a covered vefſel, and ſtrain when cold.

R E M A R K.

Both the preceding infusions of Senna are mildly purgative to adults in the doſe of an ounce and an half or two ounces: the naueous flavour of the Senna is more covered in the latter; and perhaps would be ſtill more ſo by the addition of ſugar.

A Q U A C A L C I S.

LIME-WATER.

Take of Quick-lime half a pound.

Boiling diſtilled Water twelve pints.

Mix, and ſet it afide in a covered vefſel for an hour; then pour off the liquor, and keep it in a vefſel cloſely ſtopped.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

Four ounces, or more, of Lime-water are given to adults, and repeated twice a day, or oftener, in some alvine fluxes, diabetes, and leucorrhœa ; and if it is not lithontriptic, it however moderates some calculous symptoms. It is applied as a lotion in some kind of ulcers, and cutaneous affections ; and as an injection in particular cases.

Repeated agitation is directed in the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia — but the water cannot combine with more than a certain quantity of the Earth, which it readily engages without any agitation whatever.

A C E T U M S C I L L Æ.

VINEGAR OF SQUILL.

Take of Squill, fresh dried, one pound.

Vinegar six pints.

Proof-spirit of wine half a pint.

Macerate the Squills in the vinegar, with a gentle heat, in a glass vessel, for four-and-twenty hours : Press out the liquor, and set it by, that the feculencies may subside ; then pour it off, and add the spirit.

VINA

VINA MEDICATA.

MEDICATED WINES.

VINUM ALOES.

WINE OF ALOES.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes eight ounces by weight.

White Canella, two ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine six pints.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Powder the Aloes and Canella separately ; mix them, and pour on the wine : digest for fourteen days, now and then shaking them ; and afterwards strain.

It will be proper to mix a little clean white sand with the powder, to prevent the moistened Aloes from sticking together.

R E M A R K.

This medicine, the *Tinctura sacra* of the former Dispensatory, but made stronger, has been long in esteem as a warm purgative, and may be given in doses from six drams to an ounce and an half.

VINUM ANTIMONII.

WINE OF ANTIMONY.

Take of vitrified Antimony, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Spanish white Wine a pint and an half.

Digest for twelve days, frequently shaking it, and then filter through paper.

R E M A R K.

This wine, made with the vitrified Antimony, is admitted in the place of the *Vinum antimoniale* of the former Dispensatory, made with the Crocus. The filtration through paper must here be observed; otherwise some of the finer parts of the vitrified Antimony may be suspended in the wine, and produce effects both violent and unexpected.

VINUM

VINUM ANTIMONII TARTARISATI.

WINE OF TARTARISED ANTIMONY.

Take of tartarised Antimony two scruples by weight.

Boiling distilled Water two ounces by measure.

Spanish white Wine eight ounces by measure.

Dissolve the tartarised Antimony in the boiling distilled water, and then add the wine.

R E M A R K.

The two preceding medicines are often substituted one for the other—But the last of them will in many very common cases of extemporaneous prescription most certainly be decomposed, where the first could not be liable to any such objection.

VINUM FERRI.

WINE OF IRON.

Take of Filings of Iron four ounces by weight.

Spanish white Wine four pints.

Digest for a month, often shaking it; and strain.

VINUM

VINUM IPECACUANHÆ.

WINE OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha, bruised, two ounces
by weight.

Spanish white Wine two pints.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

VINUM RHABARBARI.

WINE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces and
an half by weight.

Lesser Cardamom, bruised, half an
ounce by weight.

Saffron two drams by weight.

Spanish white Wine two pints.

Proof-Spirit of Wine eight ounces
by measure.

Digest for ten days and strain.

R E M A R K.

This differs from the *Tinct. Rhabarbari vinoſa* of the former Dispensatory, being made with a menstruum more spirituous, and therefore more adapted to some particular cases of impaired digestion. It may be given to adults, in the dose of one, two, or three spoonfuls.

Q

TINC-

T I N C T U R E.

TINCTURES.

TINCTURA ALOËS.

TINCTURE OF ALOES.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes, powdered, half an ounce by weight.

Extract of Liquorice an ounce and an half by weight.

Distilled Water,

Proof-Spirit of Wine, of each eight ounces by measure.

Digest in a sand-bath, occasionally shaking the vessel, until the extract is dissolved, and strain.

TINC.

TINCTURA ALOES COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF ALOES.

Take of Socotrine Aloes,
Saffron, of each three ounces by
weight.
Tincture of Myrrh two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA ASÆ FŒTIDÆ.

TINCTURE OF ASA FOETIDA.

Take of Asa Fœtida four ounces by weight.
Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for six days, and
strain.

TINCTURA AURANTII CORTICIS.

TINCTURE OF ORANGE PEEL.

Take of the fresh exterior Peel of Seville
Orange, three ounces by weight.
Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA BALSAMI PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF PERU.

Take of Balsam of Peru four ounces by
weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest until the Balsam is dissolved.

TINC-

TINCTURA BALSAMI TOLUTANI.

TINCTURE OF BALSAM OF TOLU.

Take of Balsam of Tolu one ounce and an half by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest until the Balsam is dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA BENZÖES COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF BENZOIN.

Take of Benzoin three ounces by weight.

Storax, strained, two ounces by weight.

Balsam of Tolu one ounce by weight.

Socotrine Aloes half an ounce by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA CANTHARIDIS.

TINCTURE OF CANTHARIS.

Take of the Cantharis, bruised, two drams
by weight.

Cochineal, powdered, half a dram
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint and
an half.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of lesser Cardamom, bruised, three
ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINC.

TINCTURA CARDAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CARDAMOM.

Take of lesser Cardamom,

Caraway,

Cochineal, powdered, of each two
drams by weight.

Cinnamon, bruised, half an ounce
by weight.

Raisins, stoned, four ounces by
weight.

Proof-Spirit two pints.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA CASCARILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF CASCARILLA.

Take of Cascarilla, powdered, four ounces
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days,
and strain.

R E M A R K.

This Tincture is given in debility of the stomach
and bowels,—and may be substituted in some cases
for the Tincture of Cinchona.

TINCTURA CASTOREI.

TINCTURE OF CASTOR.

Take of Russian Castor, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for ten days and strain.

TINCTURA CATECHU.

TINCTURE OF CATECHU.

Take of Catechu, three ounces by weight.

Cinnamon, bruised, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for three days, and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS
PERUVIANI.

TINCTURE OF CINCHONA, OR PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Cinchona, powdered, six ounces
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days,
and strain.

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS
PERUVIANI, AMMONIATA.AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF CINCHONA, OR
PERUVIAN BARK.

Take of Cinchona, powdered, four ounces.
Compound Spirit of Ammonia,
two pints.

Digest in a close vessel for ten days, and
strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA CINCHONÆ, SIVE CORTICIS
PERUVIANI, COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINCHONA, OR PERU-
VIAN BARK.

Take of Cinchona, powdered, two ounces
by weight.

Exterior Peel of Seville Orange,
dried, one ounce and an half by
weight.

Virginian Serpentary, bruised, three
drams by weight.

Saffron, one dram by weight.

Cochineal, powdered, two scruples
by weight.

Proof - Spirit of Wine, twenty
ounces by measure.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This medicine, usually called *Huxham's Tincture*, is given as a corroborant and stomachic, in doses of a few drams, and particularly to convalescents after long fevers; and also in some cases where the patient cannot take the Peruvian Bark in substance.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI.

TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, one ounce
and an half by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine one pint.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

TINCTURA CINNAMOMI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF CINNAMON.

Take of Cinnamon, bruised, six drams by
weight.

Lesser Cardamom, three drams by
weight.

Long Pepper,

Ginger, of each, in powder, two
drams by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINC.

TINCTURA COLOMBÆ.

TINCTURE OF COLOMBA.

Take of *Colomba*, powdered, two ounces
and an half by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This Tincture, now first admitted, is recommended as a corroborant in doses of a dram or two in bilious vomitings and purgings.—See article *Colomba*, in the *Materia Medica*.

TINCTURA FERRI AMMONIACALIS.

TINCTURE OF AMMONICAL IRON.

Take of Ammonical Iron, four ounces.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, one pint.

Digest, and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA FERRI MURIATI.

TINCTURE OF MURIATED IRON.

Take of Rust of Iron half a pound.

Muriatic Acid three pounds.

Rectified Spirit of Wine, three pints.

Pour the muriatic Acid upon the Rust of Iron, in a glass vessel, and shake the mixture occasionally during three days. Set it by, that the feculencies may subside; then pour off the liquor: evaporate it to a pint, and, when cold, add the spirit.

TINCTURA GALBANI.

TINCTURE OF GALBANUM.

Take of Galbanum, cut into small pieces, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

This Tincture is a warm antispasmodic, and is of service in disorders which have been called nervous; in hysteria, flatulency, and the asthmatic complaints of old people.

TINCTURA GENTIANÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF GENTIAN.

Take of Gentian, sliced and bruised, two ounces by weight.

Exterior Peel of Seville Orange, dried, one ounce by weight.

Lesser Cardamom, bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA GUAIACI AMMONIATA.

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF GUAIACUM.

Take of the Gum-Resin of Guaiacum, four ounces by weight.

Compound Spirit of Ammonia, a pint and an half.

Digest in a close vessel for three days, and strain.

TINCTURA HELLEBORI NIGRI.

TINCTURE OF BLACK HELLEBORE.

Take of Black Hellebore, coarsely powdered, four ounces by weight.

Cochineal, powdered, two scruples by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA JALAPII.

TINCTURE OF JALAP.

Take of Jalap, powdered, eight ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

Proof-Spirit extracts rather more than four-twelfths of the best Jalap. *Ap. Rep.*

The apothecary will probably strain twice—the first time with expression—as the proportion of Jalap to the menstruum is large.

TINCTURA MYRRHÆ.

TINCTURE OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh, bruised, three ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, a pint and an half.

Rectified Spirit of Wine, half a pint.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

TINC-

TINCTURA OPII.

TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered,
ten drams by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, one pint.

Digest for ten days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This is an improvement upon the old *Tinct. Thebaica*, which was made with wine; twenty drops of which contained about one grain of opium,—but the solution was not equivalent in effect to the quantity of opium employed. Of two ounces of strained opium, not quite one ounce dissolves in a pint of white wine,—nearly the whole in proof-spirit. *Ap. Rep.* Proof-spirit is therefore the proper menstruum for strained opium; and, although the proportion of opium has been lessened in the *Tinct. Opii*, its strength is not less,—rather greater,—than that of the *Tinct. Thebaica*. It is given in doses from ten drops to twenty or more. Dr. Lewis has expressed a wish, as drops may vary in the quantity of the opium contained in them, though in number they are the same, that the menstruum for its solution might be large enough, not only for the complete extraction of the active parts, but to admit of the dose being exactly determined, either by weight or measure.

R

TINC.

TINCTURA OPII CAMPHORATA.

CAMPHORATED TINCTURE OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium,

Flowers of Benzoin, of each one dram by weight.

Camphor, two scruples by weight.

Oil of Anise, one dram by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for three days, and strain.

R E M A R K.

This medicine, the *Elixir Paregoricum* of the former Dispensatory, instead of being made with rectified, is here made with *proof*, spirit, the latter being found to suspend a greater proportion of Benzoin than is here ordered. Many have supposed this Tincture to have more effect, as an anodyne, than might be expected from the quantity of opium, compared with that in the *Tinct. Thebaica*; and not without reason,—as not quite half the opium, directed in the last, was taken up by the menstruum. It is a very good palliative remedy, from one dram to two or three, but should seldom be trusted without other remedies.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI.

TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces by weight.

Lesser Cardamom, bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Saffron, two drams by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA RHABARBARI COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF RHUBARB.

Take of Rhubarb, sliced, two ounces by weight.

Liquorice, bruised, half an ounce by weight.

Ginger, powdered,

Saffron, of each two drams by weight.

Distilled Water, one pint.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, twelve ounces by measure.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA SABINÆ COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND TINCTURE OF SAVIN.

Take of Extract of Savin, one ounce by weight.

Tincture of Castor, one pint.

Tincture of Myrrh, half a pint.

Digest until the Extract of Savin is dissolved, and strain.

TINCTURA SCILLÆ.

TINCTURE OF SQUILL.

Take of Squill, fresh dried, four ounces by weight,

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and pour off the liquor.

TINCTURA SENNAE.

TINCTURE OF SENNA.

Take of Senna one pound.

Carraway, bruised, one ounce
and an half by weight.

Lesser Cardamom, bruised, half an
ounce by weight.

Raisins stoned, sixteen ounces by
weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine, one gallon.

Digest for fourteen days, and strain.

TINCTURA SERPENTARIAE.

TINCTURE OF SERPENTARY.

Take of Virginian Serpentary, three ounces
by weight.

Proof-Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ.

TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of wild Valerian, in coarse powder,
four ounces by weight.

Proof Spirit of Wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days,
and strain.

TINCTURA VALERIANÆ AMMONIATA,

AMMONIATED TINCTURE OF VALERIAN.

Take of wild Valerian, coarsely powdered,
four ounces by weight.

Compound Spirit of Ammonia,
two pints.

Digest for eight days, and strain.

TINC.

TINCTURA ZINGIBERIS.

TINCTURE OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Proof-Spirit of wine two pints.

Digest with a gentle heat for eight days, and strain.

N O. T E.

All the Tinctures must be made in close vessels, except the Tincture of muriated Iron.

R E M A R K.

In preparing several of the Tinctures I would recommend that the materials be first digested in pure rectified spirit—then macerated in distilled water—the spirituous Tincture to be then mixed with the watery infusion: and being thus brought into the exact state of common proof spirit, to be again digested upon the mass during the remainder of the the time required.

M I S T U R A.

M I X T U R E S.

M I S T U R A C A M P H O R A T A.

C A M P H O R A T E D M I X T U R E.

TAKE of Camphor, one dram by weight.
 Rectified Spirit of Wine, a few drops.
 Double-refined Sugar, half an ounce by weight.
 Boiling distilled Water, one pint.

Rub the Camphor first with the rectified spirit of wine, then with the sugar; lastly, add the water by degrees, and strain the mixture.

R E M A R K.

There is generally some difficulty in rendering the camphor miscible with water—perhaps by first rubbing it down with mucilage—or with almonds, the mixture may be most easily effected.

M I S T U R A

MISTURA CRETACEA.

CHALK-MIXTURE.

Take of prepared Chalk, one ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, six drams by weight.

Gum Arabic, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Water, two pints.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

This mixture has an earthy taste which a small addition of Cinnamon-water (as in the Edinburgh Pharmacopoeia) or other pleasant aromatic, removes.

MISTURA MOSCHATA.

MUSK-MIXTURE.

Take of Rose-water, six ounces by measure.

Musk, two scruples by weight.

Gum Arabic, powdered,

Double-refined Sugar, of each one dram by weight.

Rub the musk first with the sugar, then with the gum, and add the rose-water by degrees.

LAC

LAC AMYGDALÆ.

ALMOND-MILK.

Take of sweet Almonds, one ounce and an half by weight.

Double refined Sugar, half an ounce by weight.

Distilled Water, two pints.

Beat the almonds with the sugar; then, rubbing them well together, add the water by degrees, and strain the liquor.

LAC AMMONIACI.

AMMONIACUM-MILK.

Take of Ammoniacum two drams by weight.

Distilled Water, half a pint.

Rub the Gum-resin with the water gradually poured on, until it appears like milk.

In the same manner may be made a MILK of ASA FOETIDA, and of the other Gum-resins.

R E M A R K.

All, even the purest, resinous substances by an addition of gum or mucilage may be formed into Emulsions—They may also be rendered miscible with water by previously triturating them with a few drops of Aqua Kali—or the mass which thus becomes saponaceous may be conveniently exhibited in the form of pills.

SPIRITUS ÆTHERIS VITRIOLICI COM-
POSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF VITRIOLIC ETHER.

Take of Spirit of vitriolic Ether two pounds
by weight.

Oil of Wine, three drams by weight.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

This is supposed to be the celebrated *Liquor andynus mineralis* of Hoffman. See his *Obs. Phys. Chem.* lib. ii.—his *Diff. de acido Vitrioli vinoſo*,—and his *Med. Rat. Syst.* tom. iii.

It is given as a sedative and antispasmodic, in hysterick, arthritic, and other painful complaints, to adults, from thirty drops to an hundred, or more, along with sugar, or some appropriate mixture.

SPIRITUS AMMONIÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Spirit of Ammonia, two pints.

Essence of Lemon,

Oil of Clove, of each two drams
by weight.

Mix them,

SPI-

SPIRITUS AMMONIAE SUCCINATUS.

SUCCINATED SPIRIT OF AMMONIA.

Take of Alkohol, one ounce by weight.

Water of pure Ammonia, four ounces by measure.

Rectified Oil of Amber, one scruple by weight.

Soap, ten grains.

Digest the Soap and Oil of Amber in the Alkohol, until they are dissolved; then add the water of pure Ammonia, and mix them by shaking.

R E M A R K.

The use to which this (*Eau de luce*) is generally applied is for smelling bottles in faintings, &c. but it is sometimes internally given, as a powerful stimulant and diaphoretic, to adults, from fifteen drops to sixty, on the sudden subsiding of exanthemata, and receding of arthritic appearances from the extremities.

SPIRITUS CAMPHORATUS.

CAMPHORATED SPIRIT.

Take of Camphor, four ounces by weight.

Rectified Spirit of Wine two pints.

Mix, that the Camphor may be dissolved.

R E M A R K.

I cannot omit remarking that under the general title of mixtures some formulæ are inserted, which might more properly be considered as chemical combinations—however, although we must confess an impropriety in the arrangement there will certainly occur some difficulty in forming a better.

SYRUP.

S Y R U P I.

S Y R U P S.

IN making Syrups, where we have neither directed the weight of the sugar, nor how it should be dissolved, this is to be the method:

Take of double-refined Sugar twenty-nine ounces by weight.

Any kind of liquor one pint.

Dissolve the sugar in the liquor, in a water-bath; then set it aside for twenty-four hours: take off the scum, and if there are any feculencies, pour the Syrup from them.

S Y R U P U S A L T H Æ Æ.

SYRUP OF MARSH-MALLOW.

Take of the fresh Root of Marsh-mallow, bruised, one pound.

Double-

Double-refined Sugar four pounds.
Distilled Water one gallon.

Boil the water, with the Marsh-mallow root, to one half, and press out the liquor when cold. Set it by twenty-four hours, that the feculencies may subside; and then pour off the liquor. Add the sugar, and boil it down to six pounds weight.

SYRUPUS CARYOPHYLLI RUBRI.

SYRUP OF CLOVE JULY-FLOWER.

Take of fresh Clove July-flower, two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water six pints.

Macerate the Flowers for twelve hours in a glass vessel; strain the liquor, and in it dissolve the double-refined sugar, to make a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

Beauty of colour being especially required in this Syrup, the straining should be made without expression. P.

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS CORTICIS AURANTII.

SYRUP OF ORANGE-PEEL.

Take of the fresh outer Rind of Seville Orange, by weight, eight ounces.

Boiling distilled Water five pints.

Macerate for twelve hours in a close vessel ; and, in the strained liquor, dissolve the double-refined sugar to make a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

In making this Syrup, it may not be improper to have the sugar previously powdered, in order that it may be the sooner dissolved in the infusion, and any unnecessary exhalation of the volatile parts of the peel avoided. P.

S Y R U P U S C R O C I.

SYRUP OF SAFFRON.

Take of Saffron, by weight, one ounce.

Boiling distilled Water one pint.

Macerate

Macerate the Saffron in the water for twelve hours, in a close vessel; and dissolve the double-refined sugar in the strained liquor, that it may be made a Syrup.

SYRUPUS LIMONIS SUCCI.

SYRUP OF LEMON-JUICE.

Take of Lemon-juice, strained, after the feculencies have subsided, two pints.

Double-refined Sugar, by weight, fifty ounces.

Dissolve the sugar that it may be made a Syrup.

In the same manner, make Syrup of the JUICE OF MULBERRY,

RASPBERRY, and

BLACK Currant.

R E M A R K.

In the preparation of these Syrups the vessel employed should be of glass, or stone-ware. Earthen vessels, glazed with lead, are certainly to be avoided.

S

SYRUPUS

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ALBI.

SYRUP OF WHITE POPPY.

Take of white Poppy, dried, three pounds and an half.

Double-refined Sugar six pounds.
Distilled Water eight gallons.

Cut the Poppy, and bruise it; then add the water, and boil to three gallons, in a water-bath saturated with sea-salt: Press out the liquor, and reduce it by boiling to about four pints, and strain whilst hot, first through a sieve, and then through thin woollen cloth. Set it aside for twelve hours, that the fæculencies may subside. Pour the liquor from the sediment, boil it to three pints, and dissolve the sugar in it to make a Syrup.

SYRUPUS PAPAVERIS ERRATICI.

SYRUP OF WILD POPPY.

Take of fresh wild Poppy four pounds.

Boiling distilled Water four pints and an half.

Put the wild Poppy by degrees into the water boiling in a water-bath, stirring frequently. Then take out the vessel, and macerate for twelve hours; press out the liquor, and set it aside, that the feculencies may subside. Lastly, make it into a Syrup with double-refined sugar.

R E M A R K.

The flowers are first put into the boiling water, in a vessel placed in a water-bath, before their maceration, that they may shrink so as to be all immersed in the water; and they are only to be kept in it until this effect is produced, lest the liquor should become too thick, and the Syrup ropy. P.

S Y R U P U S R O S Æ.

ROSE-SYRUP.

Take of Damask Rose, dried, seven ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar six pounds.

Boiling distilled Water four pints.

S 2

Macerate

Macerate the Roses in the water for twelve hours and strain. Evaporate the strained liquor to two pints and an half, and add the sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

This was, in the former Dispensatory, directed to be made with the Liquor left after the distillation of Rose Water—but there was frequently some disagreeable impregnation. This is an agreeable and mild purgative for children, in the dose of half a spoonful or a spoonful, and has been directed in some cases to adults also, as a gentle laxative.

SYRUPUS SPINÆ CERVINÆ.

SYRUP OF BUCKTHORN.

Take of the fresh juice of Buckthorn one gallon.

Ginger, bruised, one ounce by weight.

Pimento, powdered, one ounce and an half by weight.

Double-refined Sugar seven pounds.

Set

Set by the juice for three days, that the feculencies may subside, and strain. Macerate the Ginger and Pimento, in a pint of the strained juice, for four hours, and strain. Boil the rest of the juice to three pints; then add the juice in which the Ginger and Pimento have been macerated; and, lastly, the Sugar, that it may be made a Syrup.

S Y R U P U S T O L U T A N U S.

S Y R U P O F T O L U.

Take of Balsam of Tolu eight ounces by weight.

Distilled Water three pints.

Boil in a close vessel for two hours. Strain the liquor; and, after it is cold, add double-refined sugar sufficient to make a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

The decoction may be performed, as formerly directed, in a long-necked matraff, with its mouth lightly stopped, or in a *Pelican* or circulatory vessel, which more securely prevents any loss of the volatile

tile parts of the balsam. If a long necked matras be closed by another of a small neck, inverted in it, and the juncture luted, it forms a vessel answering the same purpose as the *Pelican* of the old Chemists, which has been found too expensive.

S Y R U P U S V I O L . Æ.

VIOLET-SYRUP.

Take of fresh Violet two pounds.

Boiling distilled Water five pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then strain the liquor through thin linen. Add double-refined sugar sufficient to make a Syrup.

S Y R U P U S Z I N G I B E R I S.

SYRUP OF GINGER.

Take of Ginger, bruised, four ounces by weight.

Boiling distilled Water three pints.

Macerate for four hours, and strain; then add double refined sugar sufficient to make a Syrup.

MELLITA.

M E L L I T A.

MEDICATED HONEYS.

M E L A C E T A T U M.

ACETATED HONEY.

TAKE of clarified Honey two pounds.
Distilled Vinegar one pint.

Boil them in a glafs vessel, with a slow fire, to the confistence of a Syrup.

M E L R O S Æ.

ROSE-HONEY.

Take of red Rose, dried, four ounces by weight.

Distilled Water, boiling, three pints.

Clarified Honey, five pounds by weight.

S 4

Macerate

Macerate the Roses in the Water for six hours, and strain ; then mix the Honey with the Liquor, and boil the mixture to the consistence of a Syrup.

M E L S C I L L A E.

SQUILL-HONEY.

Take of clarified Honey three pounds.

Tincture of Squill two pints.

Distil them in a glafs vessel to the consistence of a Syrup.

O X Y M E L A E R U G I N I S.

OXYMEL OF VERDIGRIS.

Take of prepared Verdigris one ounce by weight.

Vinegar seven ounces by measure,
Clarified Honey fourteen ounces
by weight.

Dissolve the Verdigris in the vinegar, and strain through linen ; then add the honey, and

and boil down the mixture to a proper consistence.

R E M A R K.

The complaint of diversity of strength in different parts of this preparation, called in the former Dispensatory *Mel Ægyptiacum*, is now perfectly removed. It is intended only as an external application for deterring foul ulcers, and keeping down fungous flesh,

O X Y M E L C O L C H I C I.

OXYMEL OF MEADOW-SAFFRON.

Take of fresh Meadow saffron, cut into thin slices, one ounce by weight.

Distilled Vinegar one pint.

Clarified Honey two pounds.

Macerate the Meadow-saffron, with the vinegar, in a glass vessel, with a gentle heat for forty-eight hours. Press out the liquor, strongly from the root; then strain it, and add the honey. Lastly, boil the mixture, frequently stirring it with a wooden spoon, to the consistence of a Syrup.

R E M A R K.

This is the prescription of Störck, *L. de Colchico*; but, in the *Pharmacop. Austriaco-provincial.* published, about ten years after, under his direction, two ounces of the bulbs are directed; and Vorgel successfully employed Oxymel of this last strength in a stupendous *hydrops peritonæi*. It is of consequence that the bulbs be in perfection; they should therefore be taken up in *autumn*, when according to the *Pharm. Austr.* they are most succulent. This medicine, though it sometimes fails, has too much power to deserve neglect. The trial of it, by Bergius, prepared *e radicibus Colchici ab exteris apportatis*, seems imperfect. It is given to adults in the dose of a spoonful once a day at first, and gradually more, or oftener repeated. See *Colchicum* in the *Mat. Med.*

OXYMEL SCILLÆ.

OXYMEL OF SQUILL.

Take of Clarified Honey three pounds.
Vinegar of Squill two pints.

Boil them in a glass vessel, with a slow fire, to the consistence of a Syrup.

TRITA

TRITA IN PULVEREM.

P O W D E R S.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM CANELLA.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH CANELLA.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes one pound.

White Canella three ounces by weight.

Rub them separately to powder, and mix them.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM FERRO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH IRON.

Take of Socotrine Aloes, an ounce and an half by weight.

Myrrh, two ounces by weight.

Dried Extract of Gentian,

Vitri_o

Vitriolated Iron, of each one ounce by weight.

Let each be powdered separately, and then mixed together.

PULVIS ALOËS CUM GUAIACO.

ALOETIC POWDER WITH GUAIACUM.

Take of Socotrine Aloes one ounce and an half by weight.

Gum-Resin of Guaiacum, one ounce by weight.

Aromatic Powder half an ounce by weight.

Rub the Aloes and Gum-Resin separately to powder; and then mix them with the Aromatic Powder.

PULVIS AROMATICUS.

AROMATIC POWDER.

Take of Cinnamon two ounces by weight.

Lester Cardamom,

Ginger,

Long

Long Pepper, of each one ounce
by weight.

Rub them together to a powder.

PULVIS ASARI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF ASARABACCA.

Take of Asarabacca,

Sweet Majoram,
Syrian Herb-mastic,
Lavender, of each dried, one
ounce by weight.

Powder them together.

PULVIS CERUSSÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CERUSE.

Take of Ceruse five ounces by weight.

Sarcocol one ounce and an half by
weight.

Traga-

Tragacanth, half an ounce by weight.

Rub them together into powder.

PULVIS CHELARUM CANCRI COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CRABS CLAWS.

Take of Crabs-claws, prepared, one pound.

Chalk,

Red Coral, of each, prepared, three ounces by weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS CONTRAYERVAE COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CONTRAYERVA.

Take of Contrayerva, powdered, five ounces by weight.

Compound Powder of Crabs-claws one pound and an half.

Mix them.

PULVIS

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK.

Take of Chalk prepared half a pound.

Cinnamon four ounces by weight.

Tormentil,

Gum Arabic, of each three ounces
by weight.

Long Pepper half an ounce by
weight.

Powder them separately, and mix them.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM
OPIO.

COMPOUND POWDER OF CHALK WITH OPIUM.

Take of Compound Powder of Chalk eight
ounces by weight.

Hard purified Opium, powdered,
one dram and an half by
weight.

Mix them.

PULVIS

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF IPECACUANHA.

Take of Ipecacuanha,

Hard purified Opium, of each,
powdered, one dram by weight.

Vitriolated Kali, powdered, one
ounce by weight.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

The Apothecary will take care that the Opium and Ipecacuanha be equally distributed through the whole quantity of Powder, (and in the mixture of other Powders, also, in the composition of which Opium, Aloes, Scammony, Calomel, or other active ingredient enters,) lest different portions of it should differ in strength. It is given as a sudorific, to adults, from five or six grains to fifteen.

PULVIS

PULVIS MYRRHÆ COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF MYRRH.

Take of Myrrh,
Dried Savin,
Dried Rue,
Russian Castor, of each one ounce
by weight.

Rub them together into a Powder.

P U L V I S O P I A T U S.

OPIATE POWDER.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered,
one dram by weight.
Burnt and prepared Hartshorn,
nine drams by weight.

Mix them.

T

PULVIS

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS.

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony,

Hard Extract of Jalap, of each
two ounces by weight.

Ginger half an ounce by weight.

Powder them separately, and mix them.

PULVIS SCAMMONII COMPOSITUS CUM
A L O E

COMPOUND POWDER OF SCAMMONY WITH ALOES.

Take of Scammony, six drams by weight.

Hard Extract of Jalap,

Socotrine Aloes, of each an ounce
and an half by weight.

Ginger, half an ounce by weight.

Powder them separately, and mix them.

PULVIS

P U L V I S S C A M M O N I I c u m
C A L O M E L A N E.

P O W D E R O F S C A M M O N Y W I T H C A L O M E L .

Take of Scammony, half an ounce.

Calomel,

Double-refined Sugar, of each two
drams by weight.

Rub them separately to powder, and mix
them,

P U L V I S S E N N A E C O M P O S I T U S .

C O M P O U N D P O W D E R O F S E N N A .

Take of Senna,

Crystals of Tartar, of each two
ounces by weight.

Scammony, half an ounce by
weight.

Ginger, two drams by weight.

Rub the Scammony separately, and the rest
together into powder, and then mix them.

PULVIS TRAGACANTHÆ COMPOSITUS,

COMPOUND POWDER OF TRAGACANTH.

Take of Tragacanth, powdered,

Gum Arabic,

Starch, of each an ounce and an
half by weight.

Double-refined Sugar three ounces
by weight.

Rub them together into powder.

TROCHISCI.

T R O C H I S C I.

T R O C H E S.

T R O C H I S C I A M Y L I.

TROCHES OF STARCH.

TAKE of Starch, an ounce and an half by weight.

Liquorice, six drams by weight.

Florentine Orris, half an ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, one pound and an half.

Rub these to powder ; and, with the Mucilage of Tragacanth, make Troches.

They may be made also without the Orris.

T R O C H I S C I C R E T Æ

T R O C H E S O F C H A L K .

Take of Chalk, prepared, four ounces by weight.

Crabs-claws, prepared, two ounces by weight.

Cinnamon, half an ounce by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, three ounces by weight.

Rub them to powder, and with mucilage of Gum Arabic make Troches.

T R O C H I S C I G L Y C Y R R H I Z Æ .

T R O C H E S O F L I Q U O R I C E .

Take of Extract of Liquorice,

Double-refined Sugar, of each ten ounces by weight.

Tragacanth, powdered, three ounces by weight.

Rub them together, and add water sufficient to make Troches.

T R O -

T R O C H I S C I M A G N E S I A E.

T R O C H E S O F M A G N E S I A.

Take of calcined Magnesia; four ounces by weight.

Double refined Sugar, two ounces by weight.

Ginger, powdered, one scruple by weight.

Rub them together, and with mucilage of Gum Arabic make Troches.

T R O C H I S C I N I T R I.

T R O C H E S O F N I T R E.

Take of purified Nitre, powdered, four ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, powdered, one pound.

Tragacanth, powdered, six ounces by weight.

Water, as much as may be sufficient.

Rub them together, and make Troches.

TROCHISCI SULPHURIS.

TROCHES OF SULPHUR.

Take of washed Flowers of Sulphur two ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, four ounces by weight.

Mucilage of Quince Seeds, as much as may be sufficient.

Rub them together, and make Troches.

R E M A R K.

Troches are convenient where we want a medicine by dissolving slowly to be applied for some length of time to the fauces; as in cases of uneasy deglution—They may generally be very easily given to children, which as an advantage which they possess over some other forms of medicine, will certainly ensure them a place in almost every Pharmacopoeia.

PILULÆ.

P I L U L A E.

P I L L S.

PILULÆ ALOËS COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOUND ALOETIC PILLS.

TAKE of Socotrine Aloes, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Extract of Gentian, half an ounce by weight.

Oil of Caraway, two scruples.

Syrup of Ginger, as much as is sufficient.

Beat them together.

PILULÆ ALOËS CUM MYRRHA.

ALOETIC PILLS WITH MYRRH.

Take of Socotrine Aloes, two ounces by weight.

Myrrh,

Saffron, of each one ounce by weight.

Syrup of Saffron, as much as is sufficient.

Rub the Aloes and Myrrh separately to powder; then beat them all together.

PILULÆ GALBANI COMPOSITÆ.

COMPOUND GALBANUM PILLS.

Take of Galbanum,

Öpopanax,

Myrrh,

Sagapenum, of each one ounce by weight.

Afa Fœtida, half an ounce by weight.

Syrup of Saffron, as much as is sufficient.

Beat them together.

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI.

QUICKSILVER-PILLS.

Take of purified Quicksilver, two drams.

Conserve of Rose, three drams.

Liquorice, finely powdered, one dram by weight.

Rub the Quicksilver with the Conserve until the globules disappear: then, add the Liquorice-powder, and mix them together.

PILULÆ

P I L U L Æ O P I L.

OPIUM-PILLS.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered,
two drams by weight.

Extract of Liquorice, one ounce by
weight.

Beat them together until they are perfectly
united.

P I L U L Æ S C I L L Æ.

SQUILL-PILLS.

Take of fresh dried Squill, powdered, one
dram by weight.

Ginger, powdered,

Soap, of each three drams by
weight.

Ammoniacum, two drams by
weight.

Syrup of Ginger, as much as is
sufficient.

Beat them together.

REMARK.

R E M A R K.

We have here but few formulæ, notwithstanding a pill is the most convenient form for the exhibition of particular remedies. The objections to pills are that they either become hard and insoluble in the stomach, or aredecomposed by keeping, and crumble. By the method proposed in the latter part of the remark in page 250 the pills most liable to those objections, as they are thereby constituted soaps, become soluble; and those, such as the old ecphractic pills, which readily crumbled, will keep their consistence.—for if the resinous substances of that composition were first rubbed down with Aqua Kali—and the ferrum vitriolatum then triturated for a few minutes with the saponaceous mass until the salt was decomposed, an uniform compound would be produced; which, when the other ingredients were added, might be made into pills that would always remain consistent.

E L E C T U A R I A.

ELECTUARIES.

ELECTUARIUM CASSIÆ,

ELECTUARY OF CASSIA.

TAKE of the fresh extracted pulp of Cassia, half a pound.

Manna, two ounces by weight.

Tamarind, one ounce by weight

Rose-Syrup, half a pound.

Beat the Manna, and dissolve it, in a water bath saturated with Sea Salt, in the Rose-syrup; then add the pulps; and, with the same degree of heat, evaporate the whole to an Electuary of proper consistence.

ELEC-

ELECTUARIUM SCAMMONII.

ELECTUARY OF SCAMMONY.

Take of Scammony, in powder, one ounce
and an half by weight.

Cloves,

Ginger, of each six drams by
weight.

Oil of Caraway, half a dram by
weight.

Rose-Syrup, as much as is suffi-
cient.

Powder the spices together, and mix them
with the syrup; then add the Scammony,
and lastly the Oil of Caraway.

ELECTUARIUM SENNAE.

ELECTUARY OF SENNA.

Take of Senna, eight ounces by weight,

Figs, one pound.

Tamarind,

Cassia,

Prunes, of each half a pound.

Coriander, four ounces by weight.

Liquorice, three ounces by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, two pounds
and an half.

Powder the Senna with the Coriander-seeds, and sift out ten ounces of the powder. Boil the remainder with the Figs and the Liquorice, in four pints of distilled Water, to one half; then press out and strain the liquor. Evaporate to the weight of about a pound and an half; and then add the sugar to make a syrup: add this by degrees to the pulps, and lastly mix in the powder.

CON-

C O N F E C T I O N E S.

C O N F E C T I O N S.

C O N F E C T I O N A R O M A T I C A.

A R O M A T I C C O N F E C T I O N .

TAKE of Zedoary, in coarse powder,
Saffron, of each half a pound.
Distilled Water, three pints.

Macerate for twenty-four hours; then
pres out and strain. Evaporate the strained
liquor to a pound and an half, and add
Of compound powder of Crabs-claws,
sixteen ounces by weight.

Cinnamon,

Nutmeg, of each two ounces by
weight.

Cloves, one ounce by weight.

Lesser Cardamom, half an ounce
by weight.

Double-refined Sugar, two pounds.

Powder the Spices together very finely;
and, adding the Sugar, make a confection.

REMARK,

REMARK.

This is an improvement of the *Confectio Cardiacæ* of the former Dispensatory. The essential Oil of the Cardamom appeared, on an experiment made at the Hall, to be lost in the evaporation of the tincture;—the Cardamom is therefore now more properly added in powder.

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

CONFECTION OF OPIUM.

Take of hard purified Opium, powdered,
six drams by weight.

Long Pepper,

Ginger,

Caraway, of each two ounces by
weight.

Syrup of white Poppy, boiled to
the consistence of honey, three
times the weight of the whole.

Mix the purified Opium with the heated
Syrup; and add the rest in powder.

U

AQUÆ

A Q U Æ M E D I C A T Æ.

• M E D I C A T E D W A T E R S.

A Q U A A L U M I N I S C O M P O S I T A.

C O M P O U N D A L U M - W A T E R.

T A K E of Alum,

Vitriolated Zinc, of each half
an ounce by weight.Boiling distilled Water, two
pints.Pour the water upon the Alum and Vi-
triolated Zinc in a glafs vessel, and strain.

A Q U A C U P R I A M M O N I A T I.

W A T E R O F A M M O N I A T E D C O P P E R.

Take of Sal ammoniac one dram by weight.

Lime-water one pint.

Let them stand together in a copper vessel,
until the Ammonia is saturated with the
Copper.

A Q U A

AQUA LITHARGYRI ACETATI
COMPOSITA.

COMPOUND WATER OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge, two
drams by weight.

Distilled Water, two pints.

Proof-spirit of Wine, two drams
by measure.Mix the Spirit of Wine with the Water of
acetated Litharge ; and then add the distilled
Water.AQUA ZINCI VITRIOLATI CUM CAM-
PHORA.

WATER OF VITRIOLATED ZINC WITH CAMPHOR.

Take of vitriolated Zinc, half an ounce by
weight.Camphorated Spirit, half an ounce
by measure.

Boiling Water, two pints.

Mix, and filter through paper.

R E M A R K.

This is intended as a lotion in some circumstances attending ulcers. It has been customary to use solutions of this salt for watery eyes, accompanied with little or no inflammation.—If this be employed as an eye-water, it should be diluted with at least an equal quantity of distilled, or of soft, water.

The camphorated spirit will here be decomposed—so that it may be doubted whether it is in any respect more useful than as so much mere rectified Spirit of Wine—for I do not know whether the Camphor thus precipitated by the water and consequently therefore only mixed with it, can be any improvement to the Formula.

EMPLASTRA.

E M P L A S T R A,

P L A S T E R S.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI
CUM HYDRARGYRO.

AMMONIACUM-PLASTER WITH QUICKSILVER.

TAKE of Ammoniacum, strained, one pound.

Purified Quicksilver, three ounces by weight.

Sulphurated Oil, one dram by weight, or what is sufficient.

Rub the Quicksilver with the sulphurated oil until the globules disappear; then add, by a little at a time, the melted Ammoniacum, and mix them.

EMPLASTRUM CANTHARIDIS.

PLASTER OF CANTHARIS.

Take of Cantharides, very finely powdered, one pound.

Plaster of Wax two pounds.

Prepared Hog's Lard half a pound.

Melt the Plaster and Lard; and, a little before they coagulate, sprinkle in the Cantharides.

R E M A R K.

Complaints have been often, and for a long time, justly made of the failure of blisters,—not always perhaps arising from any defect of the formula. That this, or any other composition for blistering plasters, should constantly succeed, must not be expected, unless the Apothecary be very careful that the Flies are good,—fresh powdered,—that powder very fine,—and that the Plaster be neither made in too great a quantity at once, nor spread with a spatula too much heated.

E M-

EMPLASTRUM CERÆ COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND WAX-PLASTER.

Take of yellow Wax,
Prepared Mutton-fuet, of each
three pounds.
Yellow Resin, one pound.

Melt them together, and strain the mixture.

EMPLASTRUM CUMINI.

CUMMIN-PLASTER.

Take of Cummin,
Caraway,
Bay-berries, of each three ounces
by weight.
Burgundy Pitch, three pounds.
Yellow Wax, three ounces by
weight.

Melt the Pitch with the Wax; powder the
rest, and mix all together.

EMPLASTRUM LADANI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND LADANUM-PLASTER.

Take of Ladanum, three ounces by weight.

Frankincense, one ounce by weight.

Cinnamon, powdered,

Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, of each
half an ounce by weight.

Oil of Spearmint, one dram by
weight.

To the melted Frankincense add first the Ladanum softened by heat, and then the expressed Oil of Nutmeg. Mix these and the Cinnamon with the Oil of Mint, and beat them together, in a warm mortar. Let it be kept in a close vessel.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Empl. Stomachicum* of the former Dispensatory. The Committee on the former Dispensatory apprehended that no such Plaster could be effectual without some volatile substances;—that, to produce

produce any considerable effects, the application must be frequently renewed ;—and that this, being but moderately adhesive, might, without offending the skin, be taken off as often as should be judged necessary.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI.

LITHARGE-PLASTER.

Take of Litharge, in very fine powder,
five pounds.

Olive-oil, a gallon.

Water, two pints.

Boil them on a slow fire, constantly stirring until the Oil and Litharge uniting have the consistence of a Plaster. But it will be proper to add more boiling water, if the water first employed should be nearly consumed before the end of the process.

R E M A R K.

This is the *Emplastrum commune* of the former Dispensatory; in the making of which, every person knows that water is necessary to keep the heat moderate,
and

and prevent the scorching and discoloration of the oil,—that constant stirring is not less so, to prevent the matter swelling too hastily, and running over the sides of the vessel,—and that, if a subsequent addition of water be necessary, (as is generally the case,) it should be of a boiling heat, lest some of the boiling plaster should fly in his face. But it should not be forgotten that a *plaster* is expected to stick, in some degree, to the part on which it is applied,—which this plaster but too often will not do. *Lewis* says, some of our industrious medicine-makers (perhaps having heard it said that plasters are applications of little use, have thought a cheaper composition would answer the purpose, and have accordingly added a large quantity of common whiting and hog's lard; whence it does not stick so well, and the lard is apt to become rancid and acrimonious. Whenever this plaster is spoiled either by the fraud above-mentioned,—the ignorance,—or the laziness, of the preparer, in not boiling it sufficiently,—many other plasters, of which this forms the basis, will be deficient in the qualities expected by the College.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND LITHARGE-PLASTER.

Take of Litharge-plaster, three pounds.

Strained Galbanum, eight ounces
by weight.

Common Turpentine, by weight
ten drams.

Frankincense three ounces by
weight.

Melt the Galbanum with the Turpentine,
and mix with them, first, the powdered Frank-
incense, and then the Litharge-plaster, pre-
viously melted with a slow fire.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HYDRARGYRO.

LITHARGE-PLASTER WITH QUICKSILVER.

Take of Litharge-plaster, one pound.

Purified Quicksilver, three ounces
by weight.

Sulphurated Oil, one dram by
weight, or what is sufficient.

Make this Plaster in the same manner as the
Ammoniacum-plaster with Quicksilver.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM RESINA.

LITHARGE-PLASTER WITH RESIN.

Take of Litharge-plaster three pounds.

Yellow Resin half a pound.

Melt the Litharge-plaster with a slow fire,
and mix the powdered Resin to make a Plaster.

EMPLASTRUM PICIS BURGUNDICÆ
COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND PLASTER OF BURGUNDY PITCH.

Take of Burgundy Pitch, two pounds.

Ladanum, one pound.

Yellow Resin,

Yellow Wax, of each four ounces
by weight.

Expressed Oil of Nutmeg, one
ounce by weight.

To the Pitch, Resin, and Wax, melted together, add first the Ladanum, and then the Oil of Nutmeg.

EMPLASTRUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-PLASTER.

Take of Soap half a pound.

Litharge-plaster three pounds.

Mix the Soap with the melted Litharge-plaster, and boil them to the consistence of a Plaster.

E M.

EMPLASTRUM THURIS COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND FRANKINCENSE-PLASTER.

Take of Frankincense, half a pound.

Dragon's Blood (so called) three
ounces by weight.

Litharge-plaster two pounds.

Melt the Litharge-plaster, and to it add the
other ingredients powdered.

UNGUENTA.

U N G U E N T A.

O I N T M E N T S.

U N G U E N T U M A D I P I S S U I L L Æ.

O I N T M E N T O F H O G ' S L A R D.

T A K E of prepared Hog's Lard, two pounds.

Rose-water, three ounces by meafure.

Beat the Lard with the Rose-water until they are mixed; then melt with a slow fire, and wait that the water may subside; afterwards pour the Lard from the Water, and stir it well until it becomes cold.

U N G U E N -

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI
ALBÆ.

OINTMENT OF THE WHITE CALX OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of the white Calx of Quicksilver one dram by weight.

Ointment of Hog's Lard, one ounce and an half by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM CANTHARIDIS.

OINTMENT OF CANTHARIS.

Take of Cantharis, powdered, two ounces by weight.

Distilled Water, eight ounces by measure.

Ointment of yellow Resin, eight ounces by weight.

Boil the water with the Cantharides to one half, and strain. To the strained liquor add the Ointment of yellow Resin. Evaporate this mixture in a water-bath saturated with Sea-salt, to the consistence of an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM CERÆ.

WAX-OINTMENT.

Take of white Wax, four ounces by weight.

Spermaceti, three ounces by weight.

Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt with a slow fire, and stir them constantly and briskly, until cold.

UNGUENTUM CERUSSÆ ACETATÆ.

OINTMENT OF ACETATED CERUSE.

Take of acetated Ceruse, two drams by weight.

White wax, two ounces by weight.

Olive oil, half a pint.

Rub the acetated Ceruse, previously powdered, with part of the Olive-oil; then add it to the wax, melted with the remaining oil. Stir the mixture until it is cold.

UNGUENTUM ELEMI COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND OINTMENT OF ELEMI.

Take of Elemi, one pound.

Common Turpentine, ten ounces
by weight.

Mutton - suet, prepared, two
pounds.

Olive oil, two ounces by measure.

Melt the Elemi with the suet ; remove it from the fire, and mix it immediately with the Turpentine and Oil ; then strain the mixture.

UNGUENTUM HELLEBORI ALBI.

OINTMENT OF WHITE HELLEBORE.

Take of white Hellebore, powdered, one ounce by weight.

Ointment of Hog's Lard, four ounces by weight.

Oil of Lemon, half a scruple by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS.

STRONGER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver, two pounds.

Hog's Lard, prepared, twenty-three ounces by weight.

Mutton-suet, prepared, one ounce by weight.

First rub the Quicksilver with the suet and a little of the Hog's Lard, until the globules disappear; then add the remainder of the Lard, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS.

MILDER OINTMENT OF QUICKSILVER.

Take of the stronger Ointment of Quicksilver, one part.

Hog's Lard, prepared, two parts.

Mix them.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI.

OINTMENT OF NITRATED QUICKSILVER.

Take of purified Quicksilver, one ounce by weight.

Nitrous Acid, two ounces by weight.

Hog's Lard, prepared, one pound.

Dissolve the Quicksilver in the nitrous Acid; and, whilst the solution is yet hot, mix with it the Hog's Lard, previously melted, but beginning to concrete by being exposed to the air.

R E M A R K.

The solution should be made by digestion in a sand-heat,—and its mixture with the lard in a mortar of marble, or rather of Mr. Wedgewood's manufacture, by briskly stirring it until an union, as complete as possible, shall be obtained.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM PICIS.

TAR-OINTMENT.

Take of Tar,

Mutton-suet, prepared, of each
half a pound.

Melt them together, and strain.

UNGUENTUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

OINTMENT OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take of yellow Resin,

Yellow Wax, of each one pound.

Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt the Resin and Wax with a slow fire ;
then add the Oil, and strain the mixture
whilst hot.

R E M A R K.

As the application of unguents, in a melted state, to ulcers, has long been unfashionable, particular care should be taken that the resin be perfectly melted.

UNGENTUM SAMBUCI.

ELDER-OINTMENT.

Take of Elder-flower, four pounds.

Mutton-fuet, prepared, three pounds.

Olive-oil, one pint.

Boil the Elder-Flowers in the Suet and Oil, until they are crisp; then express and strain.

UNGENTUM SPERMATIS CETI.

OINTMENT OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti, six drams by weight.

White Wax, two drams by weight.

Olive-oil, three ounces by measure.

Melt them together with a slow fire, stirring them constantly and briskly until they are cold.

UNGUEN-

UNGUENTUM SULPHURIS.

SULPHUR-OINTMENT.

Take of Ointment of Hog's Lard, half a pound.

Flowers of Sulphur, four ounces by weight.

Mix, and make an Ointment.

UNGUENTUM TUTIÆ.

TUTTY-OINTMENT.

Take of prepared Tutty,
Ointment of Spermaceti, as much
as is sufficient.

Mix them so as to make a soft Ointment.

L I N I M E N T A,

L I N I M E N T S.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ.

LINIMENT of AMMONIA.

TAKE of Water of Ammonia, half an ounce by measure.

Olive-oil, one ounce and an half by measure.

Cork the Phial, and shake them together.

LINIMENTUM AMMONIÆ FORTIUS.

STRONGER LINIMENT OF AMMONIA.

Take of water of pure Ammonia, one ounce by measure.

Olive-oil, two ounces by measure.

Cork the Phial, and shake them together.

**LINIMENTUM CAMPHORÆ
COMPOSITUM.****COMPOUND CAMPHOR-LINIMENT.**

Take of Camphor, two ounces by weight.

Water of pure Ammonia, six
ounces by measure.

Spirit of Lavender, sixteen ounces
by weight.

Mix the water of pure Ammonia with the
spirit, and distil from a glass retort, with
a slow fire, sixteen ounces. Then dissolve
the Camphor in the distilled liquor.

R E M A R K.

In the 4to Edition of the *Pharmacopœia* the
College directed the mild Ammonia.

LINIMENTUM SAPONIS COMPOSITUM.**COMPOUND SOAP-LINIMENT.**

Take of Soap, three ounces by weight.

Camphor, one ounce by weight.

Spirit of Rosemary, one pint.

Digest the Soap in the Spirit of Rosemary,
until it is dissolved, and then add the Cam-
phor.

CERATA,

C E R A T A.

C E R A T E S.

CERATUM CANTHARIDIS.

CERATE OF CANTHARIS.

TAKE of Cerate of Spermaceti, softened
by the fire, six drams by weight.

Cantharis, finely powdered, one
dram by weight.

Mix them.

R E M A R K.

This may supply the place of the *Epithema Vesicatorium* of the former Dispensatory.—If the practitioner wishes its action to be quick, an addition of Pulv. Cantharid. may be made at discretion.

CERATUM

CERATUM LAPIDIS CALAMINARIS.

CALAMINE-CERATE.

Take of Calamine, prepared,

Yellow Wax, of each half a
pound.

Olive-oil, one pint.

Melt the wax with the oil; expose it to the air, and, as soon as it begins to thicken, mix in the Calamine, and stir it about until the Cerate becomes cold.

CERATUM LITHARGYRI ACETATI
COMPOSITUM.

COMPOUND CERATE OF ACETATED LITHARGE.

Take of Water of acetated Litharge, two
ounces and an half by measure.

Yellow Wax, four ounces by
weight.

Olive-oil, nine ounces by measure.

Camphor, half a dram by weight.

Rub

Rub the Camphor with a little of the oil. Melt the Wax with the remaining Oil, and, as soon as the mixture begins to thicken, pour on by degrees the water of acetated Litharge, and stir constantly until it is cold; then mix in the Camphor, which was before rubbed with the oil.

R E M A R K.

There seems to be a great similarity in the efficacy of this and of the Ceratum Saponis hereafter described—a difference arising from the Camphor of one preparation, and from the soap of the other, but both particularly agreeing in the most active ingredient.

CERATUM RESINÆ FLAVÆ.

CERATE OF YELLOW RESIN.

Take of Ointment of yellow Resin, half a pound.

Yellow Wax, one ounce by weight.

Melt them together to make a Cerate.

CERATUM

CERATUM SAPONIS.

SOAP-CERATE

Take of Soap, eight ounces by weight.

Yellow Wax, ten ounces by weight.

Litharge, powdered, one pound.

Olive-oil, one pint.

Vinegar, one gallon.

Boil the Vinegar with the Litharge, with a slow fire, constantly stirring, until the mixture unites and thickens; then mix in the rest to make a Cerate.

CERATUM SPERMATIS CETI.

CERATE OF SPERMACETI.

Take of Spermaceti, half an ounce by weight.

White wax, two ounces by weight.

Olive-oil, four ounces by measure.

Melt them together, and stir until the mixture becomes cold.

CATA-

C A T A P L A S M A T A.

C A T A P L A S M S..

CATAPLASMA CUMINI.

C A T A P L A S M O F C U M M I N.

TAKE of Cummin, one pound.
 Bay-berries,
 Dried Scordium,
 Virginian Serpentine, of each
 three ounces by weight.
 Cloves, one ounce by weight.

Powder them all together ; and, with
 three times their weight of honey, make a
 Cataplasm.

CATAPLASMA SINAPÉOS.

MUSTARD-CATAPLASM.

Take of Mustard, powdered,

Crumb of wheaten Bread, of each half a pound.

Warm Vinegar, as much as is sufficient.

Mix, and make a Cataplasm.

CATAPLASMA ALUMINIS.

ALUM CATAPLASM.

Take the white of two eggs.

Shake it with a piece of Alum until it becomes coagulated.

R E M A R K.

This is a cooling restringent remedy in chronic inflammations of the eyes, attended with watery excretion; and may be applied spread on lint, but not always without some previous evacuation.

A TABLE

A T A B L E,

Shewing in what Proportion OPIUM and
QUICKSILVER are contained in some
Compound Medicines.

CONFECTIO OPIATA contains one
grain of Opium in thirty-six grains.

PULVIS CRETÆ COMPOSITUS CUM OPIO
contains one grain of Opium in about forty-
three grains.

PULVIS IPECACUANHÆ COMPOSITUS
contains one grain of Opium in ten grains.

PULVIS OPIATUS contains one grain of
Opium in ten grains.

PILULÆ OPII contain one grain of Opium
in five grains.

PULVIS SCAMMONII CUM CALOMELANE
contains one grain of Calomel in four grains.

PILULÆ

PILULÆ HYDRARGYRI contain four grains of Quicksilver in twelve grains.

EMPLASTRUM AMMONIACI CUM HYDRARGYRO contains about one ounce of Quicksilver in five ounces.

EMPLASTRUM LITHARGYRI CUM HYDRARGYRO contains about one ounce of Quicksilver in five ounces.

UNGUENTUM CALCIS HYDRARGYRI ALBÆ contains four grains and an half of white Calx of Quicksilver in one dram.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI FORTIUS contains one dram of Quicksilver in two drams.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI MITIUS contains one dram of Quicksilver in six drams.

UNGUENTUM HYDRARGYRI NITRATI contains twelve grains of nitrated Quicksilver in one dram.

T A B L E

O F

N A M E S C H A N G E D.

N A M E S I N F O R M E R D I S P. N E W N A M E S.

A

A CETUM scilliticum.	Acetum scillæ.
Æthiops mineralis.	Hydrargyrus cum sulphure.
Aqua aluminosa Bateana.	Aqua aluminis composita.
calcis simplex.	calcis.
cinnamomi simplex.	cinnamomi.
spirituosa.	Spiritus cinnamomi.
fortis.	Acidum nitrosum dilutum.
hordeata.	Decoctum hordei.
juniperi composita.	Spiritus juniperi compositus.
menthæ piperitidis sim- plex.	Aqua menthæ piperitidis.
— spirituosa.	Spiritus menthæ piperitidis.
vulgaris simplex.	Aqua menthæ sativæ.
spirituosa.	Spiritus menthæ sativæ.
nucis moschatæ.	Spiritus nuclei fructus my- risticæ,
piperis jamaicensis.	Aqua pimento.
pulegii simplex.	pulegii.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Aqua pulegii spirituosa.	Spiritus pulegii.
raphani composita.	raphani compositus.
rosarum damascenarum.	Aqua rosæ.
sapphirina.	cupri ammoniati.
seminum anethi.	anethi.
anisi composita.	Spiritus anisi compositus.
carui.	carui.
Aqua vitriolica camphorata.	Aqua zinci vitriolati cum camphora.
Argenti vivi purificatio.	Hydrargyri purificatio.
Axungiæ porcinæ curatio.	Adipis suillæ præparatio.

B.

Balsamum sulphuris barba-	Petroleum sulphuratum.
dense.	
simplex.	Oleum sulphuratum.
traumaticum.	Tinctura benzoës composita.

C.

Calx antimonii.	Antimonium calcinatum.
Cataplasma e Cymino.	Cataplasma cumini.
Causticum antimoniale.	Antimonium muriatum.
commune fortius.	Calx cum kali puro.
lunare.	Argentum nitratum.
Ceratum album.	Ceratum spermatis ceti.
cetrinum.	resinæ flavæ.
epuloticum.	lapidis calaminalis.
Chalybis rubigo præparata.	Ferri rubigo.
	Cinnabaris

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

Cinnabaris factitia.

Coagulum Aluminosum.

Confectio cardiaca.

Cornu cervi calcinatio.

D.

Decoctum album.

commune pro cly-
stere.corticis Peruviani.
pectorale.

NEW NAMES.

Hydrargyrus sulphuratus ru-
ber.

Cataplasma Aluminis.

Confectio aromatica.

Cornu cervi ustio.

E.

Electarium lenitivum.

Elixir aloës.

myrrhæ compositum.
paregoricum.

Emplastrum ex ammoniaco

cum mercurio.

attrahens.

cephalicum.

commune.

adhæsivum.

cum gummi.

cum mercurio.

Electuarium sennæ.

Tinctura aloës composita.

sabinæ composita.
opii camphorata.

Emplastrum ammoniacum

hydrargyro.

ceræ compositum.

picis burgundicæ
compositum.

lithargyri.

cum resina.

compositum.

cum hydrargy-
ro.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES,
Emplastrum e cymino. roborans.	Emplastrum cumini. thuris composi- tum.
e sapone.	saponis.
stomachicum.	ladani composi- tum.
vesicatorium.	cantharadis.
Emulsio communis.	Lac amygdalæ.
Extractum catharticum.	Extractum colocynthidis compositum.
corticis Peruviani.	cinchonæ,
ligni campechen- sis.	hæmatoxyli,
thebaicum.	Opium purificatum.

F.

Flores benzoïni.	Flores benzoës.
martiales.	Ferrum ammoniacale.
Fotus communis.	Decoctum pro fomento.

H.

Hiera picra.	Pulvis aloës cum Canella,
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Infusum

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
I.	
Infusum amarum simplex.	Infusum gentianæ compositum.
fenæ commune.	fennæ tartarisatum.
Julepum e camphora.	Mistura camphorata.
e creta.	cretacea.
e moscho.	moschata.
L.	
Linimentum album.	Unguentum spermatis ceti.
saponaceum.	Linimentum saponis.
volatile.	ammoniæ.
Lixivium saponarium.	Aqua kali puri.
tartari.	kali præparati.
M.	
Mel ægyptiacum.	Oxymel æruginis.
rosaceum.	Mel rosæ.
Mercurius calcinatus.	Hydrargyrus calcinatus.
corrosivus sublimatus.	muriatus.
ruber.	nitratus ruber.
dulcis sublimatus.	Calomelas.
emeticus flavus.	Hydrargyrus vitriolatus.
præcipitatus albus.	Calx hydrargyri alba.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

N.

Nitrum vitriolatum.

Kali vitriolatum.

O.

Oleum petroei barbadensis.
terebinthinæ ætherum.

Oleum petroei.
terebinthinæ rectificatum.

Opium colatum.

Opium purificatum.

Oxymel scilliticum.
simplex.

Oxymel scillæ.
Mel acetatum.

P.

Philonium Londinense,
Pilulæ aromaticæ.
ecphracticæ.
gummosæ.
rufi.

Pulvis e bolo compositus,
cum opio.
e cerussa compositus,
sternutatorius.

Confectio opiata.
Pulvis aloës cum guaiaco
cum ferro.
Pilulæ Galbani compositæ.
Pilulæ aloës cum myrrha.
Pulvis cretæ compositus.
cum opio.
cerussæ compositus.
asari compositus.

R.

Rob baccarum sambuci.

Succus baccæ sambuci spisatus.

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

NEW NAMES.

S.

Saccharum saturni.	Cerussa acetata.
Sal absinthii.	Kali præparatum.
catharticus amarus.	Magnesia vitriolata.
glauberi.	Natron vitriolatum.
diureticus.	Kali acetatum.
martis.	Ferrum vitriolatum.
tartari.	Kali præparatum.
vitrioli.	Zincum vitriolatum purificatum.
volatilis salis ammoniaci.	Ammonia præparata.
Species aromaticæ	Pulvis aromaticus.
Spiritus cornu cervi.	Liquor volatilis cornu cervi.
lavendulæ simplex.	Spiritus lavendulæ.
mindereri.	Aqua ammoniæ acetatæ.
nitri dulcis.	Spiritus ætheris nitroſi.
glauberi.	Acidum nitroſum.
ſalis ammoniaci.	Aqua ammoniæ.
ſalis ammoniaci dulcis.	Spiritus ammoniæ.
ſalis marini glauberi.	Acidum muriaticum.
terebinthinæ.	Oleum terebinthinae rectificatum.
vinofus camphoratus.	Spiritus camphoratus.
vitrioli dulcis.	ætheris vitriolici.
volatilis aromaticus.	Spiritus ammoniæ compositus.

Spiritus

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.

Spiritus volatilis fœtidus.

Succi scorbutici.

Syrupus ex althæa.

e corticibus aurantiorum.

balsamicus.

e meconio.

rosarum solutivus.

T.

Tabellæ cardialgicæ.

Tartarum emeticum.

solubile,

vitriolatum.

Tinctura amara.

aromatica.

corticis Peruviani.

corticis Peruviani
volatilis.

fœtida

NEW NAMES.

Spiritus ammoniæ fœtidus.

Succus cochleariæ compo-

tus..

Syrupus althææ.

corticis aurantii.

tolutanus.

papaveris albi-

rosæ.

Trochisci cretæ.

Antimonium tartarifatum.

Kali tartarifatum.

vitriolatum.

Tinctura gentianæ compo-

fita

cinnamomi com-

posita.

cinchonæ,

cinchonæ, ammoni-

ata.

afæ fœtidæ.

Tinctura

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Tinctura florum martialium.	Tinctura ferri ammoniaca-lis.
guaiacina volatilis.	guaiaci ammoniata.
japonica.	catechu.
martis in spiritu salis.	ferri muriati.
melampodii.	hellebori nigri.
rhabarbari spiritu-ofa.	rhabarbari.
vinosa.	Vinum rhabarbari.
rosarum.	Infusum rosæ.
facra.	Vinum aloës.
stomachica.	Tinctura cardamomi compo-sita.
thebaica.	opii.
valerianæ volatilis.	valerianæ ammoniata.
Trochisci bechici albi.	Trochisci amyli.
nigri.	glycyrrhizæ.

V.

Vinum antimoniale.	Vinum antimonii.
chalybeatum.	ferri.
Unguentum album.	Unguentum ceræ.
basilicum flavum.	resinæ flavæ.
cœruleum fortius.	hydrargyri for- tius.

Unguentum

NAMES IN FORMER DISP.	NEW NAMES.
Unguentum cœruleum mitius.	Unguentum hydrargyri mi- tius.
e gummi elemi.	elemi composi- tum.
e mercurio præci- pitato.	calcis hydrar- gyri albæ.
saturninum.	cerussæ acetatæ.
simplex.	adipis suillæ.
ad vesicatoria.	cantharidis.

A N
 I N D E X
 O F T H E
 D O S E S O F M E D I C I N E S.

N. B. All the Doses (except those of the Syrups, which may be given alone to Children) are calculated for an Adult.—The first is a common dose, and the second may also generally be given with safety;—but in several of the very active Medicines, it will be prudent to begin with the first quantity, and to advance gradually: and, as a general rule, wherever a large quantity is marked for a first dose, as in the Simple waters, &c. we may frequently proceed much higher even than the second—sometimes *ad libitum*;—but where the first quantity is small, we must then be very cautious. We may occasionally refer with advantage to the *Materia Medica*; and in some instances also to the Remarks, where the late Translator has sometimes both mentioned the doses, and a convenient mode of exhibition.

	A.		DOSSES.
A BROTANUM	-	-	3i—3i
Absinthium	-	-	3i—3i
Acetosa	-	-	3j—3ij
Acetum distillatum	-	-	3j—3js
scillæ	-	-	3ss—3iss
	3		Acidum

			Doses.
Acidum acetosum	-	-	3j--3j
muriaticum	-	-	gtt. xv--gtt. xL
nitrosum dilutum	-	-	gtt. xv--gtt. xL
vitriolicum dilutum	-	-	gtt. xv--gtt. xL
Aconitum	-	-	gr. ss--gr. iv
Ærugo	-	-	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ --gr. j
Æther vitriolicus	-	-	3fs--3ij
Alkohol	-	-	5fs--3j
Allium	-	-	3j--3fs
Aloe	-	-	gr. xv--3fs
Althæa	-	-	3fs--3j
Alumen	-	-	3fs--3fs
Ammonia præparata	-	-	3fs--3j
Ammoniacum	-	-	gr. xv--3fs
Amygdala	-	-	3j--3ij
Amylum	-	-	3fs--3ij
Anethum	-	-	3fs--3j
Angelica.	-	-	5fs--3fs
Anisum	-	-	3j--3ij
Antimonium	-	-	3j--3ij
Antimonium calcinatum	-	-	3j--3j
tartarifatum	-	-	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ --gr. iv
vitrifactum	-	-	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$ --gr. ij
Aqua ammoniæ	-	-	3fs--3fs
acetatæ	-	-	3ij--3vj
puræ	-	-	gtt. x--3j
anethi	-	-	3ij--3iv
calcis	-	-	3iv--3fs
cinnamomi	-	-	3ij--3iv
			Aqua

				Doses.
Aqua cupri ammoniati			gtt. v--gtt. xxx	
fœniculi	-	-	ʒij--ʒiv	
kali	-	-	ʒfs--ʒfs	
kali puri	-	-	gtt. x--gtt. xL	
menthæ piperitidis	-	-	ʒij--ʒiv	
sativæ	-	-	ʒij--ʒiv	
pimento	-	-	ʒij--ʒiv	
pulegii	-	-	ʒij--ʒiv	
rosæ	-	-	ʒij--ʒiv	
Arabicum gummi	-	-	ʒfs--ʒij	
Arnica	-	-	gr. ij--gr. xii	
Arum recens	-	-	gr. ij--gr. x	
Afa foetida	-	-	gr. xij--ʒfs	
Afarum	-	-	gr. iij--θfs	
Aurantium (flos et folium)	-	-	gr. x--ʒj	

B.

			o	
Balaustium	-	-	ʒfs--ʒfs	
Balsamum canadense	-	-	θj--ʒj	
copaivæ	-	-	θi--θj	
peruvianum	-	-	θj--ʒj	
tolutanum	-	-	θj--ʒj	
Bardana	-	-	θfs--ʒj	
Beccabunga	-	-	ʒij--ʒiv	
Benzoe	-	-	θfs--ʒfs	
Bistorta	-	-	θfs--ʒj	
Bolus gallicus	-	-	ʒfs--ʒij	
Borax	-	ʒ	θfs--θij	

Calamus

C.

				DOSES:
Calamus aromaticus	-	-	-	ʒ ss--ʒ j
Camphora	-	-	-	gr. iij--ʒ j
Calomelas	-	-	-	gr. j--gr. xij
Canella alba	-	-	-	gr. x--ʒ ss
Cancri chelæ	-	-	-	ʒ ss--ʒ ij
Cantharis	-	-	-	gr. ¼--gr. iij
Cardamine	-	-	-	ʒ j--ʒ j
Cardamomum	-	-	-	gr. v--ʒ j
Carduus	-	-	-	gr. x--ʒ ij
Caruon	-	-	-	ʒ ss--ʒ j
Caryophyllum aromaticum	-	-	-	gr. v--ʒ j
Caryophyllum rubrum	-	-	-	ʒ j--ʒ j
Cascarilla	-	-	-	ʒ ss--ʒ j
Cassia fistularis	-	-	-	ʒ ss--ʒ j
Castoreum	-	-	-	gr. ij--ʒ j
Catechu	-	-	-	gr. xv--ʒ ij
Centaureum	-	-	-	ʒ j--ʒ j
Cera	-	-	-	ʒ j--ʒ j
Cerussa acetata	-	-	-	gr. ss--gr. ij
Chamœmelum	-	-	-	ʒ ss--ʒ j
Cicuta	-	-	-	gr. ij--ʒ j
Cinara	-	-	-	gr. v--ʒ j
Cinchona	-	-	-	ʒ j--ʒ ij
Cinnamomum	-	-	-	gr. v--ʒ j
Coccinella	-	-	-	gr. ij--ʒ ss
Cochlearia	-	-	-	ʒ ij--ʒ iv
Colchicum	-	-	-	gr. j--gr. vj
Colocynthis	-	-	-	gr. ij--gr. v
				Colomba

				DOSES.
Colomba	-	-	-	gr. x-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
Confectio aromatica	-	-	-	gr. xv-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
opiata	-	-	-	gr. x-- $\frac{1}{2}$ fs
Conserua absinthii maritimi	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
ari	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
corticis aurantii	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
cynosbati	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
lujulæ	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
pruni sylvestris	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
rosæ rubræ	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
scillæ	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
Contrayerva	-	-	-	gr. x-- $\frac{1}{2}$ fs
Corallium	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ fs-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
Coriandrum	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
Cornu Cervi ustum	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ fs-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
Creta	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ fs-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
Crocus Antimonii	-	-	-	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$ --gr. j
Crocus	"	-	-	gr. v-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
Cubeba	-	-	-	gr. v-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
Cuminum	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
Curcuma	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j

D

Daucus	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ j
Decoctum Cinchonæ	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ j-- $\frac{1}{2}$ vj
Cornu cervi	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ iv-- $\frac{1}{2}$ fs
hordei	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ iv-- $\frac{1}{2}$ fs
compositum	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ iv-- $\frac{1}{2}$ fs
sarsparillæ	-	-	-	$\frac{1}{2}$ iv-- $\frac{1}{2}$ fs

Z

Decoctum

				DOSSES.
Decoctum sarsaparillæ compositum			-	ʒiv--ʒfs
<ulmi></ulmi>	-	-	-	ʒiv--ʒfs
Digitalis	-	-	-	gr. fs--gr. ij

E.

Elaterium	-	-	-	gr. fs--gr. iv
Elemi	-	-	-	gr x--ʒfs
Electuarium cassiæ	-	-	-	ʒj--ʒiſſ
scammonii	-	-	-	Əj--ʒj
sennæ	-	-	-	ʒſſ--ʒſſ
Enula campana	-	-	-	Əj--ʒj
Eryngium	-	-	-	ʒj--ʒiſſ
Extractum cacuminis genistæ	-	-	-	ʒſſ--ʒiſſ
cascarillæ	-	-	-	Əſſ--ʒſſ
chamæmeli	-	-	-	Əſſ--ʒj
cinchonæ	-	-	-	Əſſ--ʒſſ
cinchonæ cum resina	-	-	-	Əſſ--ʒſſ
colocynthidis compositum	-	-	gr. v--gr. xxv.	gr. v--gr. xxv.
gentianæ	-	-	-	Əſſ--Əij
glycyrrhizæ	-	-	-	ʒj--ʒſſ
hæmatoxyli	-	-	-	Əſſ--ʒſſ
hellebori nigri	-	-	-	gr. ij--Əſſ
jalapii	-	-	-	Əſſ--Əj
papaveris albi	-	-	-	gr. j--gr. v
rutæ	-	-	-	gr. x--Əj
sabinæ	-	-	-	gr. x--ʒſſ
sennæ	-	-	-	gr. x--ʒſſ

F.

				Doses.
Ferri rubigo	-	-	-	gr. vi--gr. xxx
Ferrum ammoniacale		-	-	gr. ij--gr. x
tartarisatum		-	-	gr. ij--gr. x
vitriolatum		-	-	gr. i--gr. vj
Filix	-	-	-	3j--3fs
Flores Benzoës	-	-	-	gr. x--3j
Sulphuris		-	-	3j--3j
Fœniculum	-	-	-	3j--5j

G.

Galbanum	-	-	-	gr. x--3fs
Galla	-	-	-	gr. x--3fs
Gambogia	-	-	-	gr. ij--gr. xij
Genista	-	-	-	3j--3j
Gentiana	-	-	-	3fs--3j
Ginseng	-	-	-	3j--3j
Glycyrrhiza	-	-	-	3fs--3j
Granatum	-	-	-	3fs--3fs
Gratiola	-	-	-	3fs--3fs
Guaiacum	-	-	-	3fs--3j
Guaiaci gummi-resina	-	-	-	3fs--3fs

H.

Hæmatoxylum	-	-	-	3j--3j
Helleboraster	-	-	-	3fs--3fs
Helleborus albus	-	-	-	gr. i--gr. v
niger	-	-	-	gr. x--3j

				DOSES.
Hydrargyrus	-	-	-	ʒfs--ʒiv
acetatus	-	-	-	gr. j--gr. x
calcinatus	-	-	-	gr. fs--gr. ij
cum creta	-	-	-	Əfs--ʒfs
muriatus	-	-	-	gr. ½--gr. fs
mitis	-	-	-	gr. j--gr. xij
cum sulphure	-	-	-	Əj--ʒj
sulphuratus ruber	-	-	-	gr. x--ʒfs
vitriolatus	-	-	-	gr. fs--gr. iv
Hypericum	-	-	-	Əj--ʒj

I.

Jalapium	-	-	-	gr. x--ʒfs
Insufum gentianæ compositum	-	-	-	ʒij--ʒiv
rosæ	-	-	-	ʒij--ʃfs
sennæ simplex	-	-	-	ʒij--ʒiv
tartarifatum	-	-	-	ʒij--ʒiv
Ipecacuanha	-	-	-	gr. x--gr. xxx
Iris	-	-	-	Əj--ʒj
Juglans, <i>vid. Mat. Med.</i>				
Juniperus	-	-	-	ʒfs--ʒj

K.

Kino	-	-	-	gr. x--ʒfs
Kali præparatum	-	-	-	gr. x--ʒfs
acetatum	-	-	-	Əj--ʒj
tartarifatum	-	-	-	ʒij--ʒj
vitriolatum	-	-	-	ʒij--ʒj

L.

				DOSSES.
Lac ammoniaci	-	-	-	ʒ̄s--ʒ̄j
amygdalæ	-	-	-	ʒ̄ij--ʒ̄v
asæ fœtidæ	-	-	-	ʒ̄s--ʒ̄j
Ladanum	-	-	-	gr. x--ʒ̄s
Lavendula	-	-	-	Əj--ʒ̄j
Laurus	-	-	-	Əs--ʒ̄s
Liquor volatilis cornu cervi	-	-	-	ʒ̄s--ʒ̄ij
Lujula	-	-	-	ʒ̄j--ʒ̄ij

M.

Macis	-	-	-	gr. x--Əj
Magnesia alba	-	-	-	ʒ̄s--ʒ̄ij
usta	-	-	-	Əj--ʒ̄j
vitriolata	-	-	-	ʒ̄ij--ʒ̄j
Majorana	-	-	-	Əj--ʒ̄j
Malva	-	-	-	ʒ̄s--ʒ̄j
Manna	-	-	-	ʒ̄s--ʒ̄ij
Marrubium	-	-	-	Əj--ʒ̄j
Marum	-	-	-	Əs--ʒ̄s
Mastiche	-	-	-	Əs--ʒ̄s
Mel	-	-	-	ʒ̄j--ʒ̄j
acetatum	-	-	-	ʒ̄j--ʒ̄ij
rosæ	-	-	-	ʒ̄j--ʒ̄ij
scillæ	-	-	-	ʒ̄j--ʒ̄ij
Melissa	-	-	-	Əs--Əij
Mentha piperitis	-	-	-	Əs--Əij
sativa	-	-	-	Əs--Əij
Mezereum	-	-	-	gr. j--Əs
	Z 3			Millepeda

				DOSSES.
Millepeda	-	-	-	3j--3ij
Miftura camphorata	-	-	-	3fs--3ij
cretacea	-	-	-	3ij--3iv
moschata	-	-	-	3fs--3ij
Moschus	-	-	-	gr. ij--3j
Mucilago amyli	-	-	-	3j--3j
arabici gummi	-	-	-	3j--3j
feminis cydonii mali	-	-	-	3j--3j
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N.

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O.

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rectificatum			gtt. x—gtt. xxx
vini	-	-	gtt. j—gtt. iv
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Opopanax	-	-	gr. x—3fs
Origanum	-	-	gr. v—3j
Ostreæ testa	-	-	3fs—3ij
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	scillæ	-	3fs—3j
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